

Ellsberg Break-In Case

Nixon Subpoenaed as Witness
In Ex-Aides' California Trial

(Continued from Page 1)
order directing the President to answer interrogatories as an alternative to the subpoena.

This subpoena would call for Mr. Nixon to respond with written replies to the written questions.

Following the hearing, Mr. Dalton said: "The President's testimony would show that the defendants were acting as federal officers in pursuit of a national

Agnew Guard
Unwarranted,
Congress Told

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—President Nixon had no legal authority to order Secret Service protection for Spiro T. Agnew after the former Vice President resigned, the top U.S. government auditor told Congress today.

Elmer Staats, controller-general of the United States, said Secret Service protection for Mr. Agnew cost \$89,222 between the time he resigned last Oct. 10, to Dec. 15. The protection continues, but is expected to end shortly.

Mr. Staats, who is also head of the General Accounting Office, the investigating arm of Congress, launched an inquiry into Secret Service protection for Mr. Agnew last November at the request of Rep. John Moss, D., Calif.

In a letter to Rep. Moss, which the congressman released, he said that the protection was authorized by Mr. Nixon in a directive to Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, who oversees the Secret Service.

But Mr. Staats said: "In the absence of statutory authority for the protection of the former vice-president, we conclude that the presidential directive to the Secret Service requesting such protection does not constitute legal authority to provide it."

The memorandum from the President to Mr. Shultz said: "You are hereby requested to direct the United States Secret Service to provide a detail for the protection of former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew for a reasonable period of time."

The protection is still being provided, but Mr. Staats said the Treasury Department had told him it contemplates this will end shortly.

The Secret Service is also providing Mr. Agnew with cars and drivers, but Mr. Staats said this is authorized under existing legislation to ease the transition to the new Vice President, Gerald R. Ford.

Earl Warren in Hospital

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29 (AP).—Former U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren, 82, is undergoing tests for "a coronary disease problem," a spokesman for Ingwood's Dental Freeway Hospital said yesterday. His condition was described as good.

Judiciary Panel Republicans
Set Impeachment Guidelines

(Continued from Page 1)
is 21 Democrats and 15 Republicans, with one Republican vacancy to be filled.

None of the committee members that were reached after the meeting was willing to discuss that or any other specific case raised in the meeting, but another Republican raised the matter on the floor of the House.

Rep. Paul W. McCloskey of California called on his colleagues to consider an amnesty act that would allow Mr. Nixon to resign without facing the threat of criminal prosecution.

Referring to the guilty plea of

Lip Employees
End Walkout
After 8 Months

BESANCON, France, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Employees of the bankrupt Lip watch plant today ended their eight-month-old dispute with public authorities by accepting a privately backed project to reopen the company on a reduced basis.

The workers voted, 669 to 3, for the plan, which provides jobs for at least 500 workers in the venture, to be financed by a French-Swiss holding. The vote ended one of the most highly publicized labor disputes in France in recent years.

At one point, the employees took over the management of the factory themselves and paid their own salaries by continuing to manufacture watches. When the police chased them out of the plant in August, the workers took with them 25,000 w.r. for unemployment compensation.

The adopted plan was the third put forward. The first proposal by the government was voted down on Oct. 12, even though it saved more jobs than the present accord. A second government plan also failed to gain support.

security investigation he had assigned them. It would negate any criminal intent on their part and that is why he would be a very important material witness."

The former White House staff members are seeking Mr. Nixon's testimony to support their assertions that they were acting as federal law-enforcement officers in whatever roles they played in the break-in.

This assertion is crucial to their claim that they were victims of "discriminatory prosecution" when the Los Angeles County grand jury indicted them last Sept. 4 on charges of conspiracy and burglary.

Mr. Ehrlichman is also charged with perjury.

Arguments to Be Heard

Judge Ringer will hear arguments on the discriminatory prosecution question at the Feb. 23 hearing.

In another action, Judge Ringer issued a subpoena for Egli Krogh Jr. to appear at the Feb. 23 hearing and at the subsequent trial.

Krogh, who headed the "plumbers" unit, is scheduled to start serving a six-month jail term next Monday. He pleaded guilty to a federal charge of violating the civil rights of Mr. Ellsberg's former psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis J. Fielding in the September, 1971, break-in.

Krogh was formerly a co-defendant in the trial here, but charges were dismissed shortly after his guilty plea was entered last Nov. 28 on the federal charge.

Liddy was one of the conspirators convicted in the Watergate break-in of June, 1972.

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Albert Says Vote
Certain in House
On Impeachment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., said yesterday that there will be a vote in the House on whether to impeach President Nixon regarding the Watergate scandal.

Rep. Albert said 18 impeachment resolutions have been introduced since July and such a resolution is "practically" meaning his author can demand that if it comes to the floor for a vote the full House even if the Judiciary Committee votes against it.

"I've been led to believe by some pretty strong talk in the House that there will be a vote on the issue," Rep. Albert said. "One of the resolutions will be called up."

The Senate Democratic whip, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, said that "as of now" there are not enough votes in the Senate to convict President Nixon even if the House impeaches him.

Sen. Byrd also said he does not think there are enough votes in the House to impeach Mr. Nixon. A majority vote is required to impeach and a two-thirds Senate majority is needed to convict and remove the President from office.

former White House aide Egli Krogh Jr. in connection with the "plumbers" operation, Rep. McCloskey said.

"The President of the United States has publicly admitted that when he learned of Mr. Krogh's offense, he deliberately acted both to conceal that crime and to hinder the prosecution of those who committed it. These actions by the President constitute high crimes in their own right."

Rep. McCloskey said later that he had suggested the amnesty bill because "quietly, everybody wishes the problem would go away, but the trouble is if the guy resigns tomorrow he would be indictable the next day. It's just an idea thrown into the debate at this stage."

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—Bolivia was under a state of siege today as armed farmworkers barricaded roads to the nation's second city threatened to open fire on troops of President Hugo Banzer's rightist government.

Declaring in a broadcast that Bolivia was threatened by an international subversive plot, Gen. Banzer imposed the state of siege—a form of martial law—which gives troops and police special powers of arrest, search and repression of opposition.

The move follows a week of strikes and protests by organized labor against a government-decreed doubling of prices of essential foodstuffs.

Outside of Cochabamba, Bolivia's second largest city, farmworkers were facing troops over barricades thrown across three access roads. The workers said last night that the troops would open fire if the troops advanced beyond a point 20 kilometers from the town.

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GREEK UNION—A crowd with flags and pictures of late Gen. Grivas marching in Athens in support of Enosis.

EOKA Plans
Grivas Burial;
Snub Is Seen

NICOSIA, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—Supporters of former guerrilla leader George Grivas have announced that he will be buried privately at his old military hideout, in what appeared to be a snub to the governments of Greece and Cyprus.

The Cyprus government had planned to bring the body of the 75-year-old veteran fighter to Nicosia to be in state before being flown to Greece for burial tomorrow.

But his political organization, ESEKA (The Committee for Coordination of the Struggle for Enosis-Union of Cyprus with Greece), said it was handling the arrangements for his funeral.

ESEKA said Gen. Grivas, who up to his death continued his personal battle to link his Mediterranean island with Greece, would be buried at the house where his body is now lying, in a suburb of Limassol on the southwest coast.

EOKA Campaign

It was from a hideout in this house that Gen. Grivas directed his EOKA (National Organization for the Liberation of Cyprus) campaign against British rule in the 1950s, which ended in independence for Cyprus instead of the union with Greece he sought.

The soldier turned guerrilla died in Limassol from a heart attack on Sunday.

Failure to achieve union with Greece prompted Gen. Grivas to resume his struggle last year with a new guerrilla organization, EOKA II, against the government of Archbishop Makarios.

Gen. Grivas ordered that his funeral service be conducted by former Bishop Yennadios of Paphos, who was ousted by Archbishop Makarios last year after leading a revolt of senior Cyprus Orthodox churchmen.

Bishop Yennadios, 83, and a number of colleagues tried to force President Makarios out of office, but were themselves replaced.

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"The battle against the enemy will continue until all occupied Arab territories have been liberated. The battle does not end at the Suez Canal," he said, according to the newspaper Al-Ahram.

Syrian Shelling

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Cairo's Third Army Thinning Out
Israelis Pull Out of Deepest Point in Egypt

TEL AVIV, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Israeli forces began pulling back today from their deepest penetration point into Egypt in what a military spokesman termed the second phase of disengagement. He said that Egypt had begun thinning out its Third Army in Sinai.

The spokesman said that Israeli troops started withdrawing from their positions in a narrow strip whose western end came to within 50 miles of Cairo. A military source said it will take nearly a week for the second phase of the withdrawal to be completed.

The withdrawal is the first voluntary pullout of Israeli troops from occupied land since 1967, when international pressure forced Israel to give up the Sinai Peninsula captured the year before.

The strip is only a few miles wide at its largest point where it touches the Suez Canal and tapers from east to west. It is about 30 miles long.

Third Army Pulling Out

At the same time, troops in the Egyptian Third Army that had been trapped in Sinai until yesterday began pulling out of their enclave and crossing the canal to enter Suez city, the spokesman said.

The armed forces radio said that the Egyptian troops streamed into Suez. It said that heavy civilian traffic moved on the Cairo-Suez highway that the Israelis evacuated yesterday.

The Egyptian thinning out process, beginning with the bulge in Sinai at the southern end of the canal, reciprocates for the Israeli withdrawal as stipulated in the disengagement agreement signed Jan. 18.

Israeli troops and armor completed the first stage of their pullout from the west bank yesterday, evacuating about a third of the 500 square miles of the area captured in the October war.

Kissinger Line

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Palestinians of West Bank
Oppose Israel More Openly

(Continued from Page 1)
minister and ambassador, in his East Jerusalem home.

Among those who espouse the majority view, references have vanished since the October war. Said Aladin, also a former minister in Hussein's government but one who had confined expression of his views to his circle of friends, repeated them openly in an interview in an East Jerusalem hotel.

"Jordan doesn't matter to us Palestinians," he said. "Jordan has already made her peace with Israel and between these things are normal. The bridges between them are open. Jordan did not make itself popular in 1967, when they gave up the West Bank without fighting."

"Then, in 1971, they butchered so many Palestinian Arabs. They killed left, right and center. And in the last war they did not allow the fedayeen to take part. I think Jordan is not a factor."

The fedayeen are the Palestinian guerrillas.

Like many foes of Hussein who

have come into the open since the last outbreak of fighting, Mr. Aladin drew a distinction between the people on the other bank of the Jordan and their monarchial authority, since 600,000 of the 1.5 million people of Jordan are Palestinians. West Bank nationalists of political sophistication refrain from placing the entire country in the enemy camp.

Most favor a form of union between the West Bank and Jordan. "But I didn't say the Hashemites," said Mayor Elias N. Frej of Bethlehem, referring to the Jordanian royal family.

But for the time being, negative feelings on the West Bank have become secondary to a sense of elation born of the war last October and its diplomatic aftermath. Israeli officials concerned with Arab affairs and militant Arab leaders agree that none of the sentiments expressed are new; only their open expression is.

More significant, in the eyes of Israeli officials, is the fact that those who had made no public utterances in the past are coming forward. One of them is the Mufti of Jerusalem, who is the Moslem religious leader and chief religious judge of the West Bank. Known for his antagonism to Israel and Jordan, he has throughout the occupation refrained from public statements.

But over cups of Arabic coffee in his East Jerusalem residence, the Mufti, Saad-Riddin el-Alami, said:

"I believe we are under occupation and we are not free to say what we want or don't. But, I myself, I want the Arabs and Israelis to be good neighbors, when the Israelis leave we shall say what we want. Even King Hussein said he will ask the population what they want."

"I am in prison now. What will be in the future we can say when Israel leaves our part."

Annexation Issue

The Mufti spoke strongly against Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem, which, unlike the West Bank, has been incorporated into the territory of its conqueror.

"Jerusalem must be divided as it was before 1967," the Mufti said. "The simplest would be to put walls between the two parts."

The hope raised by the October war is attributed by the people of the West Bank to the military performance of the Arab armies, stronger unity of the Arab nations—particularly the support of the producers of petroleum, and world reaction to the political use of oil—and Israel's apparently greater willingness to make concessions in return for peace.

The war is viewed as a victory for the Arabs by all levels of the West Bank population, but for different reasons. The ordinary citizen thinks of it as a clear-cut military victory. The crossing of the Suez Canal by Egyptian forces is, on that level, the signal event.

At a politically sophisticated level, the war is regarded as a victory not over Israel but over Arab feelings of inferiority to Israel.

Out of Context

Mr. McGahy, meanwhile, appeared to be retreating in the face of the controversy created by his original statement. He charged that his remarks had been "distorted and taken out of context."

"I would not ask any troops to disobey orders," he said, adding that he merely wanted to be sure the troops would be aware that they would be doing work normally done by miners. "This is not mutiny," he said. "This is only allowing other people to understand the purpose for which they are employed."

In his original statement, the Communist leader was widely quoted as having said: "It may be that they will call in troops to move the coal, but troops are not anti-working class. Many of them are miners' sons—sons of the working class."

"As far as I am concerned, if the government employ troops. If necessary I will appeal to them to assist and aid the miners. You cannot dig coal with bayonets."

Avalanche in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Jan. 29 (AP).—Twelve persons died Saturday in an avalanche near Mardin, in eastern Turkey, officials said. Seven persons were injured. It was Turkey's third major avalanche in a week.

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Mitterrand in Cairo

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Further withdrawals will be made in three stages from south to north until the west bank is cleared Feb. 21. The final pull-back to a line 15 miles into Sinai will be completed by March 5. Israeli soldiers call it the Kissinger line.

Israeli forces will not begin to move out of their final pocket on the west bank until about mid-February, the military source said. At that time, the bulge will be less than half the total area that was captured.

Yesterday, in Cairo, Maj. Gen. Hassan el-Greiky, the army chief of operations, said that the Israeli pullback came as a result of Egyptian military pressure.

"The battle against the enemy will continue until all occupied Arab territories have been liberated. The battle does not end at the Suez Canal," he said, according to the newspaper Al-Ahram.

Syrian Shelling

The army spokesman said that Syrian artillery batteries twice fired volleys of mortar shells at Israeli positions near Mazarat-Bait Jann on the northern ceasefire line. There were no Israeli casualties and fire was returned, he said.

In Damascus, a Syrian military spokesman said that five Israeli armored troop carriers had been destroyed in the shelling and that a number of Israelis were killed or wounded. He reported no Syrian losses.

The Israeli national radio, in a report from Geneva, said that proposed disengagement talks between the two sides had broken down.

Oil Nations Seen Not Backing
Bid by Saudis to Cut Prices

VIENNA, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Saudi Arabia's bid to reduce crude oil prices was unlikely to win the backing of other oil-producing nations, officials of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said today.

At least two of Saudi Arabia's 11 OPEC partners—Iran and Algeria—opposed a reduction, the officials said.

OPEC Secretary-General Abdelrahman Khayat, of Algeria, refused to comment on the Saudi proposal, but he said in a lecture yesterday that crude oil prices might, in fact, go up if the industrialized nations of the West did not curb inflation.

The head of OPEC, whose 12 members produce 85 percent of the world's oil imports, said that despite the tripling of prices since last fall, crude oil had not reached its real market value.

"Supply and Demand"

"After a long period of stagnation in prices, the oil-exporting countries have now submitted their merchandise to the laws of supply and demand. But they have not yet completely done so," Mr. Khayat said.

The Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Sunday voiced reservations over high crude-oil prices and said that King Faisal was preparing "very important steps" to reduce crude-oil prices to avert worldwide economic difficulties.

However, any decision to lower price levels could not be made by Saudi Arabia alone, Sheikh Yamani said.

OPEC officials said that the Saudi price-reduction proposals were not being discussed by OPEC's Economic Committee, which is meeting here to discuss long-term price policy.

OPEC's members are Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

First to Ration

Sweden was the first European country to introduce gasoline rationing, on Jan. 8. Mr. Feldt also announced the price of heating oil would be raised by 120 kronor to 638 kronor a cubic meter.

Copenhagen. The Foreign Ministry said today that Denmark would open an embassy in Saudi Arabia at an unspecified date. Diplomatic sources said it is part of Denmark's efforts to secure Middle East oil supplies.

In Norway, anti-oil companies said a driving ban would be instituted during the coming weekend, and possibly longer.

Italy to Ration Gas

ROME, Jan. 29 (AP).—Italian Treasury Minister Tito II said today that Italy would ration gasoline "as soon as possible," but that the date had not been set.

Belgium Suspends Ban

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—Belgium will suspend its Sunday driving ban for February, the Economics Ministry announced here today. The driving ban has been lifted on alternate weekends this month.

Common Market decision on full consultation among the nine members of the common market in national currency parities.

"By this decision, France is showing that it does not think a solution to its problems can be found through the community," Mr. van Klansbe said.

On the regional fund, which should have been set up Jan. 1 but has been stalled by West German determination to hold down the cost, Mr. van Klansbe said agreement is being held up because some countries consider the proposals "too unfavorable nationally."

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Late Votes in Talks on Energy Bill

sure May Die;
in Urged Delay

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—Senate today voted to send energy legislation back to the House in order to remove a controversial provision designed to limit oil profits by the oil industry.

action, which had been by President Nixon, delays possibly kills the bill that have given the administration legal authority it needed for gasoline rationing and mandatory energy conservation.

after it's dead, period," said Sen. Henry M. Jackson. "The fact is not law today is a sad commentary on the leadership of the Senate."

letter to the Senate, Mr. said, "We have been able to do without emergency legislation thus far, and I urge your colleagues to take additional time required for a truly responsible bill."

letter specifically mentioned provision designed to limit profits earned by the oil industry as one of "13 loose bills which presented difficulties."

"Intensive Lobbying" Jackson blamed the effort to kill the bill on "intensive lobbying by the petroleum industry and the oil companies."

the bill, which would require the oil companies to pay a 15 percent tax on the profits from the sale of oil.

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DEMANDING ACTION—Representatives of families of GIs missing in Vietnam testifying before Senate Foreign Relations Committee. At right: E. C. Mills, of Bakersfield, Calif., a member of the board of the National League of POW-MIA families; and at left: Mrs. Maureen Dunn, whose husband, Joseph, was shot down six years ago.

Families of Missing GIs Tell Grievances to Senate Panel

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (NYT).—Families of Americans missing in Vietnam vented their frustration yesterday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

They complained that the government had failed to do enough to pressure Hanoi into providing information on the 1,300 men still unaccounted for a year after the Vietnam cease-fire was signed.

About 400 parents, wives and children crowded into the committee's small hearing room, applauding loudly when a witness or senator made a point critical of the way the issue has been handled.

"Our problem has been water-gated, Agnewed, Richardoned, energy-crised and Mideasted practically out of existence," said Mrs. Maureen Dunn, aging national coordinator of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia.

Mrs. Dunn, other witnesses and several senators complained that the American public had tired of the prisoner-of-war issue and that the press was no longer paying much attention to the fact that, despite the Vietnam agreement, North Vietnam had not given any of the promised information on Americans listed as missing.

Fewer Members Scott Albright, the executive director of the league, said that a year ago, the organization had more than 3,000 members, but now, "we have only little more than half that number remaining."

"Some of those husbands or sons were set free have become inactive," Mr. Albright said. "But hundreds of others have dropped out of the organization out of a growing despair that nothing is being done or will be done to resolve the status of their loved ones."

"Those who remain are essentially the hard-core fighters—the wives, parents and other close relatives and friends—who are determined that every effort must be made to see that our missing men are properly accounted for," he said.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright, the committee's ranking member, said that it is possible that the Senate may be able to squeeze the issue in at all in February. Mr. Kissinger was hoping to spend a week under the Acapulco sun, tying the trip to a probable visit to Panama around Feb. 7 for the signing of a declaration of principles on the operation of the Panama Canal.

Kissinger Puts Off Acapulco Vacation WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is postponing a vacation in Acapulco, Mexico, at least until after the Feb. 11 energy conference here.

U.S. officials said yesterday that it is possible that the Senate may be able to squeeze the issue in at all in February. Mr. Kissinger was hoping to spend a week under the Acapulco sun, tying the trip to a probable visit to Panama around Feb. 7 for the signing of a declaration of principles on the operation of the Panama Canal.

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Calif., a member of the board of the National League of POW-MIA families; and at left: Mrs. Maureen Dunn, whose husband, Joseph, was shot down six years ago.

G. Washington's Cook Belatedly Has Hashmarks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—After almost 200 years, Nicholas Clemmons, who was George Washington's cook during the Revolutionary War, has been recognized by the Veterans Administration as a soldier.

Mr. Clemmons, a German, sold himself into servitude for two years with Washington to pay for his passage to America. He was freed on the condition that he serve for six months with Washington as a private in the Army.

He then served an extra six months to free his indentured wife.

Recognition of Mr. Clemmons' military status came through the efforts of his great-granddaughter, Margaret Fay, of Westlake, Ohio.

Pause Occurs In Fighting In Cambodia PHNOM PENH, Jan. 29 (AP).—Fighting along Phnom Penh's southern front decreased as attacking government forces from the north and east paused to allow artillery and air strikes pound rebel positions, the command reported today.

Insurgent gunners fired a number of rounds of 150-mm artillery toward Phnom Penh but the shells fell more than a mile short, hitting near a coconut plantation, two miles south of the city, military sources said.

Some houses were burned but there was no report of casualties. The Cambodian command reported clashes at two points near Route 38 at Prek Rotang, nine miles south of the capital.

One government force is pushing southward in an attempt to force groups of insurgent infiltrators back across the Prek Thnot River. A second government column is advancing toward the Communist rebels' flank from the east.

Guns Placed on River Where the Prek Thnot River makes a northerly bend toward Phnom Penh, Khmer Rouge gunners have positioned at least two captured U.S.-made 105-mm artillery pieces. From this point the rebels have shelled the city almost daily.

On vital Highway 4 west of the capital, insurgent forces attempted to expand their two-mile strip of the road by attacking government positions at Trapeang Kraoeng, 40 miles from Phnom Penh. The road-Phnom Penh's link with the sea—was still cut at two points along its 147-mile length, military sources said.

An army source said insurgent forces were using bulldozers to dig up the roadbed but two of the machines were destroyed by air strikes.

In South Vietnam, government and Communist forces clashed in heavy fighting before dawn today in the northwest and southwest of Saigon.

In one engagement just off national Highway 1 about 30 miles northwest of Saigon, field reports said a battalion of as many as 200 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops moving under cover of mortars assaulted an outpost being built by about 100 government militiamen north of the district town of Trang Bang.

South Vietnamese bombers and artillery pounded the Communist force and a government communiqué claimed that 50 were killed and 25 weapons were captured. Government losses were put at eight killed.

At the southwest, the Saigon command said Viet Cong forces attacked government militiamen defending a hamlet located about 10 miles from the Cambodian border. The Viet Cong were driven back, leaving 23 bodies, the command said.

Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, chief spokesman for the command, said two children were killed in the fighting and six government militiamen and three civilians were wounded.

Saigon Arrests A Correspondent Of The N.Y. Times SAIGON, Jan. 29 (NYT).—The Saigon government police yesterday arrested James M. Markham, Saigon bureau chief of The New York Times, as he emerged from a weak in Viet Cong-held area near the central coast of South Vietnam.

According to officials at the U.S. Consulate in Nha Trang, Mr. Markham was taken into custody in Binh Dinh Province and was being held in the province capital of Qui Nhon, about 260 miles northeast of Saigon.

American and South Vietnamese officials said they expected the correspondent to be released shortly.

Although Mr. Markham's notes and films were reportedly seized by the police, a South Vietnamese official familiar with such matters said normal procedure called for the materials to be returned to the correspondent after inspection by the Information Ministry.

Detention of Mr. Markham was the latest in a series of government sanctions against journalists who have tried to report on life in Viet Cong areas.

Tito Going to Bangladesh NEW DELHI, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—President Tito of Yugoslavia left here today for Bangladesh after a six-day state visit to India. He will later go to Nepal.

Long-Range MIRV Capability U.S. Says Russia Tests New Missile

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (NYT).—The Soviet Union conducted its first long-range tests of a new intercontinental missile with multiple warheads last Friday and Saturday, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

The test Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim, described the test firings of the SS-19, an intercontinental missile comparable in size to the U.S. Air Force's Minuteman, as a significant milestone in the Soviet program to develop multiple warheads that can be directed to separate targets. These warheads are known as MIRVs, multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles.

But it remains the assessment of the Defense Department, Mr. Friedheim said, that the Soviet Union will not have a missile force with such warheads in operation before 1976.

Mr. Friedheim said that two of the SS-19 missiles were test-fired 4,500 miles from the Soviet missile research center at Tyuratam, near the Aral Sea, to a target area in the Pacific Ocean, 800 miles northwest of Midway Island. It appeared, he went on, that the missile carried multiple warheads.

The United States has had missile forces with multiple warheads deployed since 1970, and it is still modifying Minuteman and Poseidon missiles to carry these warheads.

The Pentagon had been predicting for four years that the Soviet Union was on the verge of developing multiple warheads that could be fired at separate targets, but it was not until last spring that the first flight tests were observed by the United States.

At the time, three of the new strategic missiles that were being developed by the Russians were given short-range tests within the Soviet Union with multiple warheads. This was disclosed by Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger in August.

That the Soviet Union could fire such warheads raised concern in Pentagon circles that the Soviet missile force might gain the ability to attack Minuteman bases in the United States.

This, in turn, has been the main technological impetus behind Mr. Schlesinger's current emphasis on developing "counterforce" weapons capable of attacking military installations, including missile silos in the Soviet Union.

The SS-19 is one of four new strategic missiles being developed by the Soviet Union. The tests last weekend marked the first time that one of the missiles had been fired the full distance of the missile range.

Friedheim noted that a "full-range test" was necessary to deployment of a missile and said the Pentagon believed that the Soviet Union was "well along" in its test program for the SS-19.

Ray Wins Review Of Guilty Plea in Death of Dr. King CINCINNATI, Jan. 29 (AP).—James Earl Ray, 41, confessed slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., won a review of his guilty plea from the Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals today.

The appellate court, in a 2-1 decision, remanded Ray's petition for a review to the U.S. District Court in Nashville, Tenn.

The appeals court accepted Ray's contention that he was given improper legal advice in his 1969 guilty plea. It cited two letters written to Ray by Percy Foreman, his former attorney.

The letters revealed arrangements for Mr. Foreman to receive \$165,000 from royalties on publications and movies based on Ray's case. Also, the letters indicated that Ray's share of the money would be delivered only on his plea of guilty with "no embarrassing circumstances" to take place in the courtroom.

Ray is serving a 99-year sentence in the Tennessee State Penitentiary for the April 4, 1968, slaying of Dr. King.

Poll Finds Democrats Favored in 1974 Vote NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (UPI).—A Louis Harris poll released yesterday said voters would favor Democratic candidates by a 50 percent to 32 percent margin if this year's congressional elections were held in January instead of November.

While a September poll gave the Democrats a 53-to-31 percent margin, "the lead for the Democrats is still massive," the survey said. "There seems to be no doubt that the GOP is in deep trouble in the off-year elections as this key political year begins."

Chlorine for Water Running Short in U.S. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—The United States faces a serious shortage of chlorine to purify drinking water, government officials said today.

Officials of the Commerce Department and the Environmental Protection Agency told the Senate Commerce Committee they want standby authority to allocate chlorine to ensure that water systems have adequate supplies. Chlorine is also widely used in the manufacture or processing of plastics, pulp and paper.

U.S. Suit Seeks Forfeiture Of Bulgarian Fishing Boat NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP).—The United States demanded forfeiture of the Bulgarian trawler Limosa yesterday, charging that the 289-foot vessel was fishing within the 12-mile limit.

The demand was made in a civil complaint, filed in addition to criminal action already under way.

The Limosa was captured by the Coast Guard in hot pursuit early Saturday 13 1/2 miles off Little Egg Harbor, N.J., as it headed out to sea. The ship was brought to Governor's Island here, headquarters of the 3d Coast Guard District.

It is being held pending outcome of the criminal complaint, to be heard Feb. 8, which could bring a one-year jail term for Capt. Peter Todorov Donchev, forfeiture of the vessel and a fine of up to \$100,000.

The statute under which that complaint was filed also permitted a civil action, which it did yesterday. This called specifically for seizure of the "trawler and its tackle, apparel, furniture, appurtenances, cargo and stores."

The "cargo and stores" could mean "all fish illegally taken or retained from the established fisheries zone contiguous to the territorial waters of the United States."

On hand in the U.S. attorney's office were Coast Guard officers of the cutter Unimak and enforcement agents of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

James M. Murphy, one of the NMFS agents, said the Bulgarian trawler was the first vessel detained on the U.S. Atlantic Coast since the 13-mile limit was set in 1968. He said 18 Bulgarian stern-trawlers had been sighted fishing off the U.S. coast in the past year.

The Coast Guard estimated that the five-year-old trawler, a complete floating factory for processing fish, was worth about \$1.2 million. It had a catch of 183 tons of mackerel when seized. The Limosa was given 10 days to respond to the complaints. In a related action, a Manhattan lobsterman filed a \$65,000 damage suit against the Bulgarian government, charging that one of its fishing boats had destroyed his fishing equipment in 1971. The complaint, filed by Capt. Kevin K. Egan, president of the Transatlantic Seafood Co., Inc., sought to attach the Limosa as a source of assets if he wins his claim. The complaint said the Bulgarian vessel Chikonyia had ignored a warning and deliberately plowed through a field of the plaintiff's lobster pots 80 miles out to sea on May 3, 1971. The Bulgarian government, said to be the owner of the Chikonyia, was given 30 days to answer the complaint.

Spassky Beats Byrne Again, Wins Semifinals in Chess

JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 29 (AP).—Boris Spassky, of the Soviet Union won his third game today from American Bobby Fischer in the world chess championship quarterfinals.

Byrne's third victory eliminated him from the running for the world title, the former world champion to the Soviet Union, tournament will pick a challenger for Bobby Fischer of Soviet Union, who defeated him from the top spot in the 1972 match.

Experts said Spassky's sacrifice on the 18th move in an advance that opened the way for victory. Byrne won on the 5th move after hours of play.

International chess master Julio N. de Puerto Rico said Byrne was overly confident in not seeing the possibilities Spassky's white pawn sacrifice yesterday's adjournment on the 18th move.

In another quarterfinal game, on the Spanish island of Mallorca, Tigran Petrosian of the Soviet Union and Lajos Portisch of Hungary drew in their sixth game today. Petrosian, who has twice held the world title, leads in the match, 1-0. Their seventh game will be played Friday.

Draws do not count for points in the quarterfinals. In August, G.M. Viktor Korchnoi of the Soviet Union scored his second victory over Henriques Mecking of Brazil. Mecking conceded their seventh game to Korchnoi after the 63d move. They play again tomorrow.

Also scheduled for tomorrow is the sixth game between Soviet grand master Anatoly Karpov and Lev Polugaevsky. Karpov holds a 1-0 lead.

The first player to win three games wins the match, or if after 16 games neither has three victories, the one in the lead wins. If after 18 games the opponents are tied, the judge flips a coin.

U.S. Media Unit Says Nixon Fails To Back Charges

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (WP).—The National News Council yesterday criticized President Nixon for failing to back up his charges of "outrageous, vicious, distorted reporting" by the television networks.

The President made his accusations at a televised news conference on Oct. 26.

In the three months since, the council has sought in vain to ascertain the specific complaints of the President so that it could study them, the council said in a report adopted yesterday.

"We believe it is seriously detrimental to the public interest for the President to leave his harsh criticisms of the television networks unsupported by specific details that could then be evaluated objectively by an impartial body," the report said.

The 15-member council was founded last year, backed principally by the Twentieth Century Fund, to examine complaints as to accuracy and fairness in the national media. The Twentieth Century Fund is a nonprofit foundation specializing in research and public education.

George Moose, a State Department official, said yesterday he had come to Grenada from the American Embassy in nearby Barbados to deliver the message to U.S. citizens on the 133-square-mile island.

Mr. Moose said Americans should leave by Feb. 6, the day before Grenada is scheduled to break off its 200-year political relationship with Britain and become independent.

A British official, Prince Richard of Gloucester, may cancel plans to be on hand for the independence celebration, according to government sources in London.

At the center of the trouble is Prime Minister Eric Gairy, disliked by many islanders who fear he will turn Grenada into a police state after independence. The former British colony became a British associated state seven years ago.

The message from the U.S. State Department came after many Grenada residents began fleeing the island.

State Dept. Tells U.S. Vacationers To Quit Grenada

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Jan. 29 (AP).—The United States government has advised several hundred vacationing Americans to leave this Caribbean island.

George Moose, a State Department official, said yesterday he had come to Grenada from the American Embassy in nearby Barbados to deliver the message to U.S. citizens on the 133-square-mile island.

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Flooding Ousts 500 In West Tennessee

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP).—The surging Mississippi River, flooding thousands of acres of lowlands in west Tennessee, has forced about 500 people to flee their homes.

The authorities said the river had spilled over about 30,000 acres of farmland. A spokesman for the National Weather Service said the river would crest at Memphis on Sunday at 38.1 feet, which is 1.1 feet above flood stage at the city. The river stood at 34.8 feet yesterday.

Rep. Grace Hamilton, one of two women in the Georgia House, argued that the amendment would require only that men and women be treated equally under the law.

Thirty-two states have ratified the amendment; 37 are necessary to make it a constitutional amendment. States have until 1979 to act on the amendment, and legislatures, such as Georgia's, which have rejected it may reconsider the amendment at any time.

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Rep. Grace Hamilton, one of two women in the Georgia House, argued that the amendment would require only that men and women be treated equally under the law.

Thirty-two states have ratified the amendment; 37 are necessary to make it a constitutional amendment. States have until 1979 to act on the amendment, and legislatures, such as Georgia's, which have rejected it may reconsider the amendment at any time.

A Future for Cyprus

The apparent contradictions that surround the death of Gen. George Grivas—with the Greek government calling him a national hero, for instance, yet refusing him a funeral in Athens—are really reflections of the ironies that history has inflicted on Cyprus. For that island, to which Grivas devoted so many years of struggle, represents one of those tragedies of time and circumstance that often baffle modern statecraft with conflicts of race, culture or creed—like Ireland, like Palestine, like the lands of the Basques and the French Canadians. And it is perhaps the most paradoxical element in Grivas's career that his death may bring peace, and a degree of harmony, to Cyprus.

The island was Greek, conquered by the Turks and partly settled by them—then turned over to the governance of the British. When the world no longer was content to regard an act of force, military or diplomatic, as a final answer, the Greek Cypriots turned on the British under the leadership of Grivas. But British withdrawal from Cyprus could not of itself end an historic dilemma, any more than it did in Ireland or Palestine. Modern Turkey, which had already lost most of its empire, did not want—as Grivas wanted—the island turned over to modern Greece. The Turkish Cypriots did not want to be overwhelmed by their Greek neighbors. Cyprus, under United Nations supervision, became independent, on the assumption that

the Turkish minority would receive special safeguards. Archbishop Makarios, the Greek Cypriot President, sought to achieve some kind of balance, but the exponents of Enosis, union with Greece, continued to fight on. It is now believed that Grivas lived on to become more important than the cause he represented; that his death will permit the kind of accommodation between Greeks and Turks in Cyprus which would end the long struggle between them. Both Greece and Turkey are willing to accept such an accommodation, and thus Cyprus may look to a peaceful future.

If this should be the case, it will give hope to many lands overlaid by many historic bitternesses, and plagued by those who seek absolutist goals by force. After all, it is not impossible to reconcile ethnic, linguistic and cultural differences within a community: Switzerland achieved unity while maintaining diversity, German-speaking Alsace is very much a part of France. It is not essential to a strong national life to suppress the vitality of minority cultures—nor is it necessary for such cultures to fragment a nation. George Grivas toiled to bring Cyprus back to mainland Greece—and in the process helped create a nation. For him, that would be a disappointment, for the Cypriots it could well be a satisfactory compromise, for the world it may be a useful signpost to more rational national life.

A Time to Speak

President Nixon's political situation becomes each day more untenable. The widespread confusion and lack of public trust in the administration's statements concerning the oil shortage only demonstrate that the essential links of confidence between President and people are severed.

Yet Press Secretary Ziegler is once again saying that Mr. Nixon "is determined not to become consumed for another year by the Watergate matter." That has the same significance as a man with a grave illness announcing that he is determined not to be consumed by his disease. Mr. Nixon's continuance in office is no longer a matter to be decided by his own determination.

What is decisive now is the courage, integrity and devotion to the public good of the members of the House and Senate and of leading citizens in private life. It is a time for men and women to listen to their consciences. It is a time to speak and speak plainly.

There is little doubt in Congress that Mr. Nixon was deeply involved in the Watergate scandal; but there is also a widespread feeling that it would be impolitic to come out and say so.

Mr. Nixon's remaining strength, such as it is, rests partly in public ignorance and confusion. Much of the public, unfamiliar with the procedures of impeachment, is uncertain about the political costs and implications of removing a President who has violated his oath of office. As congressmen

discovered in visiting with constituents during the past month, many voters are looking to their representatives and senators to exercise their best judgment and to give leadership to the country on this difficult problem.

If men and women of influence in Congress spoke their minds boldly and forthrightly, Mr. Nixon would be unable to fall back on such gasping pretenses as "Operation Candor." There would be an end to offensive and embarrassing insults to everyone's intelligence such as Vice-President Ford and Senate Minority Leader Scott have inflicted upon the public in recent days with their tales about mysterious evidence that would exonerate Mr. Nixon but which he refuses to release.

Some plain-spoken leadership is beginning to emerge. Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, the House Majority Leader, rightly stated this week that the country no longer regards Mr. Nixon as a credible President and that it would be "in the best interest of the nation" for him to resign now. Rep. Wilbur Mills, the influential and conservative chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has expressed a somewhat similar judgment.

For more than nineteen months, the Watergate scandal has been poisoning the public life of the nation. This squalid, demeaning performance has gone on much too long. It is time for the leaders of both parties in Congress to do their duty.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Paris Versus Washington

Tacking about with a minimum of precautions, France appears to be turning its back on Europe, at least for a few weeks, in order to try its luck in the Persian Gulf. But just as Jobert was about to leave for Saudi Arabia, Kissinger deliberately showed his disapproval. Under the circumstances, a confrontation between Washington and Paris seems almost inevitable, since their conceptions conflict at all levels, tactical, energetic and commercial. Will Mr. Jobert, who is a few lengths ahead of his competitors, manage to gather substantial, irreversible advantages? We will have to act fast, because our rivals won't remain inactive. In case of success, France will have secured for some time the good functioning of her economy. But this might well be at the price, not only of a new delay in the strengthening of Europe, but also of a weakening of Atlantic solidarity.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

The UN and the Paracel Islands

On the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea, a conflict of sovereignty between South Vietnam and China has been decided by force of arms, with the numerically superior Chinese gaining control. The cause of the

conflict was not so much fishing rights, cited as the ostensible reason, but the sea-bottom oil reserves suspected in the area. The affair was a classic example of the Security Council's impotence to enforce the UN Charter's stipulation that such conflicts be settled peacefully, whenever one of the major powers with the right of veto on the council is involved as the aggressor.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Breshnev's Visit to Cuba

He (Castro) is receiving the Soviet leader (Breshnev) at the very least as a dependent if not a satellite of Moscow's power. Yet one of Mr. Breshnev's main concerns will be that his visit should not offend the United States but might even serve to improve Cuba's relations with its unyielding great neighbor.

The talk will be of coexistence, of the imperatives of Mr. Breshnev's own détente with the United States, to which Dr. Fidel Castro's surviving revolutionary ardor must prudently accommodate itself. The rich Communist uncle cannot be expected to go on meeting the bills if the Soviet world outlook of today is to be disregarded.

The time is past for Dr. Castro's querulous anti-Americanism to pollute the new atmosphere of goodwill.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 26, 1899

PARIS—A collision with a body traveling at the rate of one hundred thousand kilometers an hour is an event that appeals to the imagination, and the appeal comes with double force when the colliding body is the globe we inhabit. The chance of a collision with Bella's comet on November 14 next, the catastrophe which the Austrian astronomer Herr Rudolph Palb predicts, is so remote that it can only be represented by odds, unknown in betting transactions, of a billion to one.

Fifty Years Ago

January 30, 1924

LONDON—After a fourteen-hour parley between railway managers and the executive of the striking railwaymen, a settlement was reached this morning. With this strike out of the way, it will be possible for the Labor Ministry to devote its attention to the threatened dock and road transport strike. A storm cloud of possible more ominous consequences has appeared on the horizon in the announcement that the miners' executive will meet in London tomorrow to consider demands for an increase of wages from 20 to 40 percent.



'Thank You, Sir; Thank You, Ma'am... Looks as If We Can Buy Enough Fuel for the Next Leg.'

Sauce for the Gander Also

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Whatever happens at President Nixon's conference of petroleum consumers next month, the kind of united front both he and Secretary Kissinger have been proposing to our allies has seemingly vanished long before the opening session.

France and Britain are racing around among oil producers trying to set up long-range barter deals which include massive sales of weapons. Italy has been making groggy eyes at the Arabs but so far has achieved relatively little concrete progress—not for lack of trying but it isn't in the modern arms business. West Germany appears embarrassed about peddling weapons to the Arabs but seems on the verge of a massive tank deal with non-Arab Iran.

France's Entry

Washington dislikes bilateral deals trading European arms (and machinery) for Arab oil. But Washington, as most Europeans are quick to point out, has shared with Moscow the dubious honor of the leading weapons supplier in the Middle East. And U.S. supplies go not only to Israel but to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Lebanon and Iran.

The biggest entrant into this superpower competition is France, which had already done good business with Libya and other lands. The French are really looking out in the military aircraft race because they haven't produced a new type since 1965 and their next won't be saleable for years. Yet they've been unloading planes that are no longer the latest thing—like the Mirage—as well as their excellent tanks.

Michel Jobert, the brilliant and quietly determined French foreign minister, is now traveling about the Arab world. He has already guaranteed access to almost a tenth of Saudi Arabia's annual petroleum output for the next 20 years. This notably eases France's balance of payments problem and assures new markets for weapons and machinery, thus damping threats to industrial unemployment here.

Just what composes like Saudi Arabia or Kuwait with France's excellent AMX tank is hard to reckon. Kuwait might consider them useful as protection against Iraq but, since Egypt

got out of Yemen, Saudi Arabia isn't threatened by anyone. There is no more active war in Palestine but there doesn't seem to be any tight guarantee that new French weapons sold to the Saudis can't somehow be used against Israel.

However, although such a guarantee was given in the case of French military aircraft sold to Libya, it wasn't fully honored. There is evidence some Libyan Mirage were used in the October war against Israel.

Moreover, since Saudi Arabia has been the treasurer for Egyptian arms purchases, Paris seems to reckon that its deal with King Faisal is a step toward developing two big new markets. A freighter was loading AMX tanks in France for Saudi Arabia the day the October war began. It sailed with its cargo—without any trouble.

Jobert's trip marks no new turn in French policy. The new turn comes in England, now in the middle of a massive crisis. Since the last Israeli-Arab war, Prime Minister Heath has indicated impatience with the Israelis and with U.S. efforts to promote a users committee to face the Arab oil cartel.

The London Foreign Office is traditionally sympathetic to the Arabs. Now Heath has promoted Ian Gilmour, generally held to be pro-Arab, to defense minister. Some observers speculate that one reason was to facilitate barter deals exchanging British arms for oil.

Washington's known discontent with these European developments is met with strong rebuttals. The Times of London published a comment on Friday objecting to "Dr. Kissinger's practice of seeing Sir Alec Douglas-Home in a room at London Airport as 'trespassing and somewhat disconcerting'."

"Perhaps something is wrong with his (Kissinger's) program or his standard of values. Certainly there is little dignity for either in having Sir Alec attend on him in some waiting room."

Such reactions seem to have produced somewhat lower Washington requirements for the forthcoming petroleum conference and induced a more flexible and tolerant standard vis-à-vis the European allies. One wonders if

more intimate consultation with this side of the Atlantic might not have eased the problem at the beginning.

Although we object to the theory of bilateral oil-for-arms trades, the Europeans are in far the more desperate need of fuel than we. It is hard to argue against their claim that what's sauce (in terms of Middle East arms) for the American goose is also sauce for the European gander.

'Godfather' Give-Away

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—I am greatly refreshed by the words of Mr. Charles Bluhdorn, chairman and chief executive officer of Gulf and Western Industries, which, for reasons I do not wholly understand, owns "The Godfather."

Mr. Bluhdorn is just back from the Middle East and it occurred to him that "The Godfather" is showing in Iran for less than "Dr. Zhivago" 10 years ago. The reason is that the distributor is required by law not to sell at a higher price than was then current, never mind inflation. Mr. Bluhdorn points out that the government of Iran has not done anything conspicuous by way of holding down the price of oil, its principal export to the United States, and indeed to the world at large. "It was to bid 1 dollar for a barrel of their oil," he said, "they'd turn me down. I think the price for 'The Godfather' is too low." And indeed Iranian oil is now selling for 16 times what it sold for 10 years ago.

The Rationale

Mr. Bluhdorn then mused about the excuse given by the Iranian government for holding down the price of movie tickets. That way, says the government, poor people can afford to see the movie. Mr. Bluhdorn is not in the least opposed to poor people seeing "The Godfather," but he wonders why Gulf and Western should subsidize them. There is no argument, he points out, against an Iranian Marshall plan—they've got the money. There are a "billion people" in India

who don't get to see movies because they are too poor. Why doesn't Iran subsidize the price of movies? The United States has spent 20 billion of those old dollars to help Europe at all after the war. Why shouldn't Iran now turn philanthropist?

And of course in talking about Iran, we single out the most obliging of the oil-exporting nations in the region. The others for the most part participate in the boycott that has caused the great scarcity from which, in greater and lesser degree, the world suffers. But all the world suffers from the extortionist increase in the price of oil, and Iran most cheerfully led the pack a few weeks ago by selling oil at auction and getting for it a price more than double the price of only a few weeks before.

It requires hard study to sort out the ethical and economic strands in the tangled question. But one begins by observing that the price of oil is high only in part because there is a physical shortage. That shortage is at least for the short term mostly insignificant. There is a contrived shortage, and this is the result of a clear act of economic aggression by the Persian Gulf oil states. It is a great worry how to deal with it.

The easy way is to throw them Israel, and swallow their price increases. That is no way to get either strategic satisfaction or strategic results. The appetite for control of that oil by the Soviet Union will not diminish with the humiliation or even extinction of Israel. (And the vulnerability of Japan and the Western powers will not diminish until an alternative source of fuel is developed, and we are talking 10-15 years.)

The figures for 1973 are hard to come by, but it would be approximately correct to say that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, Iraq, the Emirates, and Iran among them imported some 7 billion dollars in goods. It would seem to me perfectly fair—just

as a starter—to increase the price of all goods purchased by the oil-importing countries that have raised the price of their oil by a corresponding percentage. Thus a tractor that used to cost, say, \$4,000, would be billed at \$8,000, after the last doubling in the price of oil.

(Now this of course would require a great deal of coordination. And that is never easy. But the impulse is certainly there, because the least dependable of the victim-states—France, for instance—could be made to understand that, in the absence of a response of some kind, the situation is going to go quite out of hand.)

Here is one to chew on. I have heard it projected that by the end of 1974 the Persian Gulf states will have 70 billion more than they can possibly spend towards their own orderly development. By the end of the decade, they would have reserves of one trillion dollars. With one trillion in your pocket, you can buy the stock at current prices in every market in the world.

But of course money is no good unless it can buy you something. And for a very long period, the non-Arab world is going to be the producer of the goods the ownership of which distinguishes between the poor and the rich nations. And it is something of the order of the Bluhdorn formulation that we will need to seek out.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Britain, France and Woman's Work

By Alan Tiller

LONDON (HET).—Britain with its pending equal opportunities bill is a step ahead of France in trying to legislate a better deal for working women.

But the recent spotlight on Marie-France Garand and Anne-Marie Dupuy, and their power as members of President Georges Pompidou's inner staff, illuminated a fact little known outside Paris, namely France's lead in top jobs of all kinds for women.

A decade of having the president's ear has given Mrs. Dupuy and Mrs. Garand greater influence than some ministers. Even in France, however, such political power in the hands of women is exceptional. There is customarily a "token" female member of the cabinet; currently there are only eight women deputies in the National Assembly.

Yet the proportion of French women in the professions is high. Mrs. Dupuy, just named a member of the prestigious Conseil d'Etat (State Council), and Mrs. Garand are both lawyers. Any visitor to the Palais de Justice in Paris notices the flocks of women lawyers—political lawyers like Gisèle Halimi, divorce lawyers like Suzanne Esmu or specialists in crimes passionnelles such as the redoubtable Germaine Senechal.

The last census in France listed 1,400 female lawyers compared to 6,500 men; 12,700 female doctors (57,000 men); 12,500 pharmacists (13,500 men); and 6,500 engineers compared to 187,000 male engineers. The gap in engineering may seem huge but in this field is the highest percentage in the Common Market.

Women who shine in top jobs in Paris include Françoise Giroud, editor of L'Express news magazine, Jacqueline Baudrier, head of a TV channel, Gilberte Beaux, director of the French bank of English tycoon Jimmy Goldsmith, Francine Gomez, the boss of the Waterman pen company.

Claude Servan-Schreiber, publisher's wife and journalist, explains the situation in the professions this way: "It's part of a tradition which dates back to the 17th and 18th centuries when women had their place in the arts and at court. This aristocratic tradition became a model for the bourgeoisie. Brilliant women from this milieu have always had a chance in France."

It is another aspect of the power of the French bourgeoisie. "On se tient les coudes" (We stick together), as Claude Servan-Schreiber put it.

Solange Michau, founder of the big Minerve employment agency in Paris, says French women going into the professions find

their jobs through alumni associations of the grandes écoles (top schools), through family or other personal contacts and sometimes through newspaper ads.

These women remain an elite. Claude Servan-Schreiber points out that a mere 7 percent of all French women earn \$11,000 a year and 1.3 percent between \$8,500 and \$11,000. "The salary difference between men and women at the top is even bigger than lower down the scale."

Most top jobs in management, financial control, banking and industry are off base for women, says Solange Michau. "Big business in France is conservative and misogynic. The pharmaceutical companies are the exception."

Takes away the traditionally high proportion of women in some of the professions and the women's employment scene in France is far from encouraging. The new equal-pay-for-equal-work bill has yet to have an impact.

In Britain, women's groups are looking at the opportunities bill with a magnifying glass. "One could drive a posse of prams through the list of exceptions," said Eileen Birk in the House of Lords.

Developments

Among developments in Britain have been the appointment of a woman as news editor of The Guardian and of a spokeswoman at the Foreign Office (the French counter this by pointing out that they have a woman ambassador, a woman orchestra conductor, and a woman can now become a prefect).

On the practical level, much is being done in Britain by a peppy Australian woman, Sue Appleton, 27, ex-lawyer and dancer, who

was obliged to work for 19 a week licking stamps and filling when she hit England four years ago and who now earns \$10,000 a year managing Graduate Girls agency.

Miss Appleton has stormed numerous boardrooms ("They practically fainted at first") and now places 400 women university graduates a year as accountants, financial analysts, engineers, marketing executives, personnel managers, solicitors.

"The agency had been finding jobs for debutantes in art galleries and publishing firms when the dynamic Australian took over. It is no good, Miss Appleton says, a qualified girl accepting a secretarial job and then hoping to move up. "We educate girls to aim higher and be more aggressive. For our part we will chase companies on behalf of good girls."

Miss Appleton is backing up her phone calls and personal visits to companies ("Elms and ICI are the best. ICI has given some super jobs to some super girls") with a provocative ad campaign—white lettering on black in the London underground to thwart male graffiti artists. Her "Why isn't Edward Heath a woman?" ad was rejected by the Sunday Times and London Transport, before being accepted by The Guardian.

There are no women in the big boardrooms yet, but 50 of the top 500 companies in Britain are going to Miss Appleton for top women. She considers accountancy "a fascinating career" and has persuaded accountancy firms to take women with degrees and then train them for top jobs.

In certain, rare cases women can play hard to get. A Midlands firm rejected a woman for the post of materials testing engineer and later asked for her after re-



Sue Appleton
... Graduate Girls.

examining her qualifications. It was her turn to say no.

Graduate Girls is starting a trend in agencies for female executives. The "height" of \$8,000 a year have been conquered and Miss Appleton now is after a \$12,000-a-year level for women.

She says: "Industry in Britain takes three times the proportion of men graduates than women graduates even though a higher proportion of women graduate with first or second class honors than men."

There are signs that this aggressive "selling" of women candidates is attracting interest in Paris. French jobs specialist Bernard Courtaud is going to work in liaison with some of the girls-for-girls agencies in London and the first headhunting-for-women firms are appearing.

The Tone of an Adventure Story in 'Papillon'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 29 (HET).—Henri Charrière's account of his penal service and his incredible escape, "Papillon," an international best seller, has been transformed into an American movie (at the Quintette and the Dragon in English and elsewhere in French). Steve McQueen is the small-time Montmartre crook, sentenced for murder to hard labor in a tropical inferno; Dustin Hoffman is his fellow convict, a financier whose audacious swindles have brought him like punishment.

To dramatize prison existence—be it in Sing Sing or on Devil's Island—requires skill. The dreary prison routine when reproduced with unrelieved realism becomes suffocatingly oppressive—as has been recently demonstrated in the films distilled from Solzhenitsyn's novels. Franklin J. Schaffner has been more resourceful in extracting a motion picture from "Papillon," lending it, as far as possible, a picturesque style, the tone of an adventure story.

Papillon, presented as a modern Jean Valjean, is dominated by a fever for flight. His initial attempts to escape are botched. He is betrayed by his guard, an abbot whose convent he has taken refuge turns him over to the authorities. He is punished with solitary confinement, but his spirit is unbroken. At the end, he embarks on a raft of coconut shells on his way to liberty.

Celestial Court
As the script contains an inserted sequence in which Papillon dreams of being arraigned before a celestial court which



Steve McQueen and Dustin Hoffman in "Papillon."

condemns him for his wasted life, it is surprising that some flashbacks of his Montmartre days have not also been included. These—along with the sight of his jail mate, before being apprehended, transacting his dubious business deals—would have provided welcome variety. The stifling atmosphere of the penal colony—the exercise yard overshadowed by the guillotine in the center—is achieved with Zola-like naturalism. There is intelligent nuance to the character delineation. While the production is of high quality, the film is very long. The story creeps

along at such a pace that a certain monotony arises. The incongruity of two American stars as French convicts is overcome by the scheme of all-American casting to avoid contrasting accents. Steve McQueen, haggard and aged for the role's requirements, contributes a forceful portrait of the dour, unyielding Papillon. This is without question his soundest screen performance. Dustin Hoffman, who has also undergone such a change for the occasion that he is almost unrecognizable, is a wistful, black-comedy figure, the perfect foil for the courageous protagonist.

"La Villeggiatura" (at the Saint André des Arts in Italian) considers another sort of captivity. Its scene is Mussolini's Italy in which intellectuals were regarded with hostility.

Here, a young history professor, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Fascism, is driven from his classroom and exiled with an island. He is not harshly treated. His villa is pleasant and his wife and young child come to live with him. Meanwhile, a suave official seeks to brainwash him into accepting the new order. This false friendship begins to cast its insidious spell, lulling the rebel. But then he discovers that his fellow exiles of more dedicated political convictions are often quietly murdered.

The conclusion is a rally-round-the-flag, post-Marxist message, banal and passé, hardly in harmony with the presentation of

the professor as a firm advocate of democracy and individual rights. Though far too long and weakened by repetitions and sluggish movement, the film holds the attention with its persistent picture of the Italy of yesterday. Marco Leto, the director-writer, has shot it in black and white, suggesting a documentary. There is excellent acting by Adriano Maria Merli as the scholar-turned-man of action, by Milena Vukotic as the wife who urges compromise, and by Adolfo Celli as the subaltern governor.

In "Touche pas à mon poste" (at the Normandie), Marco Ferreri has sought to blend the traditional American Western with its bold heroes engaged in slaughtering the benighted Indians. The subject is certainly serviceable for caricature, but Ferreri's hand is so clumsy that the result is rather a burlesque of the spaghetti cow opera of his homeland.

He has cast Marcello Mastroianni as Gen. Custer. Catherine Deneuve as Mrs. Custer, Michele Piccoli as Buffalo Bill, Ugo Tognazzi as a half-breed and poor Serge Reggiani, naked, bald and skeleton-like, inhabiting a barren reservation as an oppressed brave. The battle of Little Big Horn is prepared against the scene of the demolition of Les Halles and fought out on a dusty lot in the Parisian suburbs. All is grotesque, but nothing is funny in this wild, tasteless travesty that consistently misses its targets.

FASHION

Givenchy Solves a Chic Problem

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Givenchy has the answer to a question that has been bothering women all over the world: What looks right but still glamorous to wear for those don't-dress dinners that are becoming so frightfully chic?

At his opening today, the man who dresses many of the richest, most fashion-conscious women in the world produced the most exciting solution yet to come along. His two-piece dinner pajamas and blouses are not routine but have a new look that women will love and designers will pick up everywhere.

The slacks themselves, usually black crepe, are so wide they suggest a skirt when they are in motion. Actually they are only slightly gathered and fall straight from a small, natural waistline. The smashing tops have big sleeves that grow out of the fabric without any seams and are worn pushed up above the elbows and flopping down in a soft puff. They are made of bright colored crepes or something gauzier with lame stripes.

The whole look, said to be inspired by something Givenchy originally created in his first job at Schiaparelli's boutique in the late '40s, is finished with a belt of tiny twisted beads, coral color, emerald or black.

One Part

Dinner pajamas, though, are only one small part of a collection that is not only lovely to look at but interesting to think about. You could see it a dozen times

without catching all of the little details, like the hand embroidery which makes it true Paris. Thank goodness not only Givenchy, who has always been true to himself, but most of the other houses have given up trying to design for mass success and have gone back to the dressmaking they do best.

Givenchy has made a major change in the shape of his clothes. They are all bigger and softer through the top with either extended and slightly padded shoulders for the floppy look of the dinner blouses or the dinner pajamas or actual set-in puffs. The skirts are slim through the hips but often break into pleats below. If a girl isn't skinny—though of course Givenchy's customers are—they can be a bit fanny-spreading.

Like the rest of Paris, Givenchy is promoting the afternoon. Somebody must organize a garden party on a grand international scale to show off his flower-printed organdies. They are just above ankle length, which, to my eyes, still looks more flattering than mid-calf, and many of them have skirts and sleeves that are cut in the handkerchief points dear to the '30s. In the collection they are worn with big straw hats and dressed up with Manolo pumps with curled sides and gilt heels. Many of the shoes are made of opalescent reptile in off-silver or pastel shades.

Further buildups for the afternoon were the silk print suits and the silk print coats over matching print dresses that the ladies used to love in the '30s. Under-

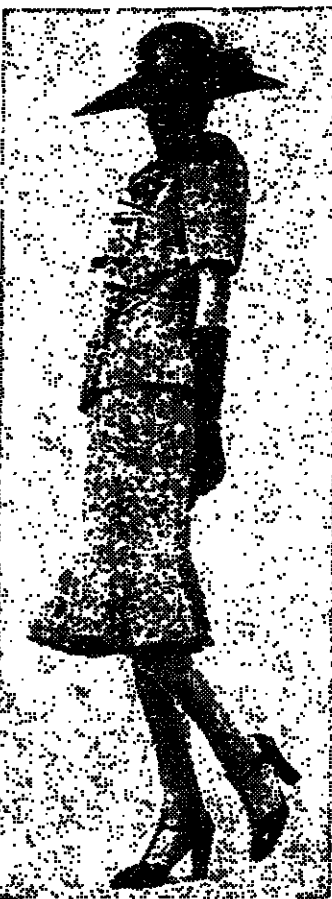
neath the belted suit jackets are monochrome crepe blouses, always with above-elbow sleeves. The comeback of short sleeves is an important part of the Paris fashion story.

Givenchy shows fresh white suits of both linen and jersey, with the same short-sleeved crepe blouses. His coats are mostly the rain types for which he has become famous. His navy raincoat unexpectedly has white collar and cuffs. One white wool topcoat brings back the little round Peter Pan collar that hasn't been seen outdoors in a long time.

His silk print dresses are completely simple, often with just the small ruffled hems that started a world ruffle craze two years ago. One of his ladies must certainly order the red silk pin-dotted dress in black and give it to a museum. It is a long version of the dinner blouse, so simple and seamless looking that you know it must have taken a world of experience to create.

Chanel's workrooms have changed designers every season since her death, and this time the collection was done by two of her staff who were said to be closest to her and to understand her best. The criterion while all the suits and coats were still in the making, was, according to the press blurb: Would Mademoiselle have liked this or not?

I can tell you right now that Mademoiselle would have thrown the whole thing down the drain with a few throaty impressions. It's a tough job that just as the rest of fashion Paris is falling in



Givenchy's crepe suit.



One of Givenchy's looks.

love with the length Chanel hung to, her two cohorts should choose to hike them up just to cover the knees. The change broke the charm of those once magic proportions, besides which Mademoiselle's color sense was missing, the silhouette was too skimpy and the blouses looked as if they cost about \$19.95.

If anything could have saved

the show it would have been the hairdos by Alexandre. They were more than adorable, especially the smooths curled around like Danish buns and decorated with tiny hair ribbons, sometimes to match dresses, and the wavy bob that showed under a turned back hat. For evening Alexandre showered a formal hairdo that looked like a diamond diadem.

Found in Attic

Once-Hidden Civil War Art on View

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP).—A \$240,000 collection of Civil War art, hidden for years in a New Orleans attic, went on exhibition here last week.

The American Heritage Society, which owns the collection, called it "the most important discovery of its kind in this century."

It consists of 764 pen-and-ink drawings, pencil sketches, water colors and wash drawings by 58 artists. None has ever been publicly displayed before.

The works were commissioned in the 1860s by Century Magazine to illustrate a series of articles on the war by ranking ex-Union and ex-Confederate officers. However, the public saw only woodcut reproductions.

Bruce Catton, a historian of the Civil War, told a news conference that the war between the States was the first war in history to be "visually presented."

Important Role

He said that these pictures had played an important part in "helping to shape the war in the consciousness of the American people."

Paul Gottlieb, president of American Heritage, said that the pictures will be published in a book this fall.

Century Magazine kept the collection stored for years, before putting it up for auction in 1915. Most were purchased by Gen. William Cannon Rivers, a soldier whose career ranged from Indian fighting in the West to inspector general in the 1920s.

He packed the collection in three trunks and stored them at his home on the Esplanade in New Orleans. When he died in 1930, the works went to his son

James Battle Rivers, also an Army officer.

The younger Rivers kept them in the same trunks until his death some two years ago, and then his widow did the same.

Last Year

Last February, Robert B. Mayo, director of the Valentine Museum in Richmond, Va., heard about the collection. "It's one of those things you run into once in a lifetime," he said.

Mr. Mayo purchased the collection from Mrs. Rivers and sold it to American Heritage for \$200,000. Sotheby Park-Bernet recently re-auctioned it at \$240,000.

At the time of the 1915 sale, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt bought 10 collection pieces which are on display at Hyde Park, N.Y. A dozen Winslow Homers went to such organizations as the Butler Museum in Youngstown, Ohio; Phillips Andover Academy in Massachusetts; and Cooper Union in New York.

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MUSIC: Reviving a Forerunner of 'Fidelio'

By William Weaver

PARMA, Italy (HET).—Italian theaters love anniversaries, centennials, birthdays. Such occasions frequently lead to important discoveries, new evaluations of an artist and his achievement. The various "Verdi years," especially the 50th anniversary of his death in 1951, sparked vital revivals of his less well-known operas, restoring some of them to the normal repertory. Less spectacular, but still significant have been the centennials of Peri, Monteverdi and others.

Ferdinando Paer, who died in Parma in 1839, was born in Parma in 1771. Three years ago, Parma's Teatro Regio planned to honor his memory with a production of his opera "Leonora." Financial or organizational difficulties intervened, and it was only last week that the opera was produced. "Leonora" has long been known to musicologists because its libretto is a direct translation

of the same French libretto that served Beethoven for "Fidelio." Paer's opera was first performed in Dresden, 13 months before Beethoven's, and may even have been heard by the master. In any event, Paer's "Leonora" soon became—like Gasparini's "Don Giovanni"—another example of a good work swept away by a masterpiece.

How good Paer's "Leonora" is emerged clearly in the Regio's praiseworthy production. When you have washed "Fidelio" out of your head—if such a feat can be accomplished—you can appreciate the Farnesian composer's elegant orchestration (and Beethoven may also have appreciated it), his graceful vocal writing, and even his moments of sober passion. The aria corresponding to Leonora's "Abscheulicher" is a long and moving scene, varied in pace and tone.

Opening Performance

On opening night, the American soprano Jane Marsh sound-

ed nervous, but she looked and acted with efficacy and brought this difficult moment off. In the second of the opera's two acts, she was much more at ease and her singing took on luster, notably in the duet with Marcelina (as she is called in this version, which assigns the role to a mezzo-soprano).

The big tenor aria—again, if you are able to forget Beethoven's setting of the scene—is also effective: pathetic, if not heroic, and the young tenor Paolo Barbacini, apart from a fleeting Puccinian sob or two, did well with it.

The libretto is curious, at least for severe modern dramatic tastes. The drama of *Fidelio* and *Leonora* (again, to give the Italian names) is inserted within the framework of an opera buffa, and Rocco is only a slightly more sinister Don Pasquale, with Marcelina and Giachino frolicking around. In the last act, when she has momentarily saved her husband's life in a dramatic confrontation, Leonora has to fend off Mar-

cellina's advances in a sweet but somewhat silly duet. This alternation of genres has an alienating effect on the drama as a whole, no matter how much the individual scenes may please.

Luckily, Gianni Quaranta's simple set—a cage zone symbolic than menacing—and Filippo Crivelli's tasteful, restrained staging did not try to breathe life into the work, nor did the conducting of Peter Maag, who drew good playing from the local orchestra (only some solo instrumental passages went sour). Maag was also responsible for the edition of the opera, his revision involving chiefly some cuts in the coloratura writing and the perhaps unnecessary orchestration of some moments of dry recitative.

In addition to the two singers already mentioned, Gian Luigi Colnaghi (Ferdinand), Maria Camilla (Marcellina), Giovanni Tardio (Rocco) all deserve praise for accurate singing and appropriate acting.

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in association with Raymond Chow - Directed by Robert Clouse - PANAVISION - TECHNICOLOR
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مكتبة النهر

End of U.S. Capital Curbs Pleases Europe

Clyde H. Farnsworth
RIS, Jan. 29 (NYT).—The
annulment of U.S. controls
American investment and
ng abroad was interpreted
urope today as an effort to
ive American trading sur-
s.

Nixon's Economic Aide Decides Not to Resign

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—President Nixon's chief
economist, Herbert Stein, has
decided not to resign, plan-
ing to stay in his post for
the remainder of 1974.

No Harm to Euromarket Seen

German bank said that "it coun-
tries which can afford it don't
remove controls, then we'll never
get away from them."

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tries which can afford it don't
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Kurt Richebacher, a director
of the Dresdner bank in Frank-
furt, said he expected American
short-term interest rates to fall
over the next six months and
that with the termination of
controls this relaxation will be
transferred much more quickly
to European rates.

There is a direct link now
between United States banks and
other money markets, via the
Euromarket, said Mr. Riche-
bacher. "This changes the sup-
ply conditions so that when
American banks become more
liquid in three months the ef-
fects will be felt rapidly on Eu-
ropean markets."

Bankers Agree

Other bankers agreed with Mr.
Lamfalussy that the market in
international bonds, other than
known as Eurobonds, will con-
tinue to function in Europe.

There are two basic reasons for
this. One is that all other things
being equal, investors prefer Eu-
ro-bonds because there is no with-
holding tax on interest payments
as there is on bonds issued in
the United States.

The second reason is that bor-
rowers in the United States have
to go through formidable regula-
tions, such as registering with
the Securities and Exchange Com-
mission, before issuing securities,
while rules are not so strict in
Europe.

Good Market

Many blue-chip American cor-
porations raise money in Europe
by selling Eurobonds to interna-
tional investors, ranging from
Arab oil companies to South
American outfit. There has
been a generally good market
for these American issues, espe-
cially in recent months, as the
dollar recovered its strength.

Americans will now be able to
buy Eurobonds without having to
pay an interest equalization tax
and many bankers expect that for
this reason the market will be
fairly active.

Investment Fall Seen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—
Japan's economic and
monetary problems will slow the
rate of private Japanese invest-
ments in the United States in
1974, a U.S. congressional panel
said today.

Nelson Stitt, director of the
U.S.-Japan Trade Council, told a
House Foreign Affairs subcom-
mittee. "The rate of this invest-
ment may well decrease sharply
because of the dramatic turn-
around in Japan's balance of
payments over the past year."

While Japanese companies and
private investors substantially in-
creased their U.S. investments
last year, Mr. Stitt said, they still
account for a "negligible per-
centage of total foreign invest-
ments in this country."

Equal Yields Seen

Although Eurobond rates are
now a little higher than equiva-
lent bonds rates in the United
States, many specialists in Eu-
rope expect that yields will tend
to equalize as a result of the new
interplay of international market
forces.

There was also some conjecture
that the ending of controls would
give a certain edge to interna-
tional banks which would find
themselves in a competitively bet-
ter position than domestic Ameri-
can banks to make loans in the
United States.

Domestic American banks have
to apply the cost of maintaining
reserve requirements to their loan
charges. Additionally, they can-
not pay interest on deposits of
less than 30 days.

The international banks, or
"Eurobanks," as they are known
in the trade—frequent London
branches of American or foreign
banks—do not face such require-
ments. This could mean, some
specialists speculated, that the
London branch of an American
bank could conceivably be more
active in leading in, say, New
York, than its New York
City head office.

December Rise 5%

PARIS, Jan. 29 (AP).—French
retail prices rose 0.5 percent in
the month of December, lifting
the French inflation rate for
1973 to 8.5 percent, the Finance
Ministry announced today.

The ministry gave these annual
rates for other nations: Italy 12.3
percent; Britain 10.6; United
States 8.8; Netherlands 8.2; West
Germany 7.3 and Belgium 7.3.

The December increase was
the lowest since the month of
March, when it was achieved despite
higher oil and raw material
prices, the ministry said. How-
ever, the jump in oil prices is
expected to show up strongly in
the first months of 1974.

Belgian Price Index Up

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dex jumped 1.33 points to 118.13
in January from 116.81 a month
earlier (1971 equals 100), the
Economics Ministry said today.

The rise, following a similar
jump in December, showed the
continuing impact of high oil
prices on the cost of living, in-
formed sources commented. In
January last year the index rose
0.86 point to 109.85.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM Puts Off Expansion Project

Because of slumping big-car sales General
Motors Corp. has deferred an expansion
project at its Oldsmobile division in Lansing, Michigan,
originally announced in 1972 and planned for
completion in 1976. GM is also deferring a con-
current expansion at its Fisher body division
plant which makes bodies for the Oldsmobiles.
Meanwhile Chrysler Corp. is closing two major
auto assembly plants in Detroit for half of Feb-
ruary and March because of slow sales in big cars.
A total of 9,500 workers will be laid off. At the
same time American Motors Corp. confirms that
it plans to increase Gremlin model production
somewhat. The move will enable the company to
assemble about 30 percent more Gremlins this year
than in 1973, when it built 85,500.

U.S.-Japan Investment Fund

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.'s
Japanese branch, as well as Nomura Securities
Co., Sanjo Securities Co. and Dai-ichi Securities
Co., Japan, have agreed to form an open-end
investment trust named United States Trust In-
vestment Fund. Nomura reports. The Finance
Ministry began discouraging Japanese invest-
ments in foreign securities early this month be-
cause of the country's deteriorating international
balance of payments. Nomura officials say, how-
ever, the ministry approved the application from
the securities firms to market the investment
fund as an exceptional case because the applica-

tion was made last autumn. The fund mainly
incorporates shares of U.S. firms listed on the
New York Stock Exchange.

Phoenix Gummi-Werke Expects Loss

Phoenix Gummi-Werke expects to make a loss
of around 8 million marks in 1973 after another
difficult year and expects to pay no dividend for
the second year running. Executive board chair-
man Peter Weining says European group turn-
over was 630 million marks, up from 568 million
marks in 1972. The 1973 loss will be carried
forward and is simply covered by reserves. Mr.
Weining says Phoenix hopes to break even in
the current year and possibly become profitable
again in 1975.

Ford Germany to Go on Short Time

Ford Werke AG plans to introduce short-time
working next month for about 13,500 of its em-
ployees in Cologne and Genk in Belgium because
of slow demand and a shortage of supplies from
Ford in Britain, where the company's production
is affected by the three-day week. A spokesman
says about 4,500 of the 34,000 work force at Ford's
main plant in Cologne will be laid off for periods
of between six and 14 working days after Feb. 11.
About 9,000 workers at Genk will be laid off for
10 days in February. It is still not known whether
short time will be introduced at Ford's Saarbrücken
plant, where workers were laid off for two periods
of five days in January.

December Results May Foretell Slowdown

U.S. Leading Index Rises Only 0.1 Percent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—

The government's last business
indicators index for 1973 pointed
to a sharp slowdown in business
activity in most sectors, the
Commerce Department reported
today.

The department's preliminary
index of leading business indica-
tors for December increased 0.1
percent, compared with an up-
ward-revised 1.4 percent gain in
November.

While not considered totally
reliable, the index is regarded as
an indicator of future economic
performance.

During most of 1973, the index
increased at a rate above 1 per-
cent a month. It registered de-
clines in April and September.

The Commerce Department has
cautioned that conclusions should
not be drawn on the basis of a
single month's performance.

Nevertheless, the December in-
crease was the slowest growth of
any month since June 1971 except
for the two declines in 1973.

Only two of the eight business
indicators showed increases from
November. These were the price-
haver cost ratio and industrial
material prices.

Declines were registered in the
other five indicators, new orders
for durable goods, contracts and
orders for plant and equipment,
stock prices, claims for unemploy-
ment insurance and building per-
mits.

The average work week remain-
ed unchanged at 40.7 hours in
December.

Initial claims for unemploy-
ment insurance in December rose
sharply to 308,000 from 251,000 in
November. Increases in claims
are considered a decrease for pur-
poses of the index.

The indicated index stood at
168.7 at the end of December,
compared to the 1967 average of
100. It stood at 161.2 at the end
of 1972.

The Commerce Department
made a sharp upward revision of
the November increase to 1.4 per-
cent after a preliminary report
showed a 0.4 percent increase. The
December index is subject to later
revision.

Meanwhile, the Labor Depart-
ment reported that productivity
declined in the private economy
at an annual rate of 1.3 percent in
1973.

Over the past four quarters, the
productivity in the private econ-
omy rose slightly less than 1 per-
cent.

Colonial Penn Group was also
active, slumping 4 7/8 to 38 5/8.
The company said, "There seems
to be a number of scurrilous ru-
mors around, none of which is
based in fact."

Savings and loan association
stocks generally gained after re-
ports of relaxation of monetary
policy by the Federal Reserve and
a cut in bank prime rates. Finan-
cial Federation gained 5/8 to
13 1/4. First Charter Financial
was 14 5/8, up 1/2. Gibraltar Fi-
nancial 14 7/8, ahead 1/4. Im-
perial 10 5/8, ahead 5/8 and Greco
Western Financial 20 1/4, up 5/8.

Gold mining shares were most-
ly lower as Lullon prices contin-
ued to retreat in Europe from
recent records.

U.S. Steel edged up 1 1/2 to 40.
After the market closed, Big Steel
reported sharply higher fourth-
quarter per-share earnings, and
boosted the quarterly dividend by
10 cents a share to 50 cents.

IBM fell 1 1/8 to 243 1/4, al-
though it raised the quarterly
payout by 6 cents a share to
\$1.20.

Copper Range climbed 1 5/8 to
24 7/8. It declared a 12 1/2
cents a share dividend, the first
one since 1971.

American Brands rose 1 3/8 to
37 7/8. The company reported
higher earnings and raised the
quarterly dividend.

General Motors rose 1 1/8 to
51 1/2.

Merck lost a point to 78 despite
improved earnings for the year.
Polaroid and Burroughs lost a
point or more, while Atlantic
Richfield dropped 3 5/8 to 94 3/8
among the oils.

Prices declined in light trading
on the American Stock Exchange.
The Amex index was off 0.06 at
96.62.

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS SINCE 1968
**NATIONAL
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CHEMICAL
CORPORATION**

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The Board of Directors has declared a
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JANUARY 24, 1974.
RAYMOND E. JOSTLIN,
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IT 30/1

Mainly Due to Rise in Yen's Value

Japan Payments Hit Record Deficit in '73

KYO, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ).—
Japan suffered a record balance
of payments deficit in 1973 equi-
valent to \$10.07 billion, the Finance
Ministry said today in a final
report.

Japan had a \$4.74-
billion surplus, and in the
country's external ac-
count was in the black by a
\$7.68 billion.

Sharp turnaround for 1973
mainly due to an increase
in the value of the yen to 365 to
the dollar for most of 1973 from
the dollar for all of 1972.
From 390 to the dollar until
June 1971.

Last year, as Japan's for-
eign exchange outflows became
and as sharply higher
for crude oil darkened the
country's import payment outlook
for 1974, the yen slipped back in
the first 275 to the dollar in
November, then to 280 two
months later and finally to 390 in
first week of January.

Any businessmen in Tokyo
saw the yen to decline, and the
Finance Ministry said Bank of
Japan determined to hold
line at the present level as
possible.

Far, the Japanese govern-
ment has not attempted to re-
verse controls on imports, and
y makers have said they do
not intend to do so in the future
if the overall payments bal-
ance continues to deteriorate.

Business community not
sure, however, and in recent
one or two industry leaders
been quoted in local press
as saying they believe
reversal might eventually prove
necessary.

Japan's trade surplus slipped
3.74 billion in 1973 from a
red \$6.97 billion in 1972. While
its, mainly on the basis of
crude oil prices, managed a sub-
stantial 29 percent gain to \$36.19
in 1973, imports surged 70 percent
to \$24.6 billion.

Japan's jump in expenditures for
goods resulted from an
35-the-board gain in import
and from higher prices
many primary commodities
as food grains, rubber, oil,
and wool.

Overall payments balance
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Tokyo to Curb Exports Of Goods to Benelux, Italy

TOKYO, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ).—The Ministry of International
Trade and Industry said today the government will invoke the
country's trade control law on Feb. 4 to curb the exports
of tape recorders and radios to four European countries.

MITI officials said the four countries are Belgium, the
Netherlands, Luxembourg and Italy. They said the Japanese
government agreed to the export controls late last year at
the request of the importing countries.

Officials said the government will formally decide upon
the invocation of the law tomorrow at a cabinet meeting. The
officials declined to provide specific figures for the export
controls.

In the first nine months of 1973, Japan exported 1,334,879
radio sets, tape recorders and auxiliary equipment to the
Benelux countries, down 21.4 percent, and 77,749 units to Italy,
down 62.7 percent, both compared with a year earlier.

The chamber said the price
rises would stem from increased
costs of oil and other raw mate-
rials. It said its assessments
made provision for a further 30
percent increase in petroleum
products costs in 1974.

The government floated the
franc last week in an effort to
stimulate exports and help cut
the expected balance-of-payments
deficit.

But the chamber said export
growth would probably be lim-
ited. It said in view of increased
prices, imports will rise in value

by 30 percent and exports by less
than 20 percent. The trade defi-
cit is expected to be about 11 bil-
lion francs (\$3 billion).

Overall economic growth would
be in the region of 4.4 percent,
the chamber said, and the aver-
age increase in purchasing power
would drop from 6.2 percent in
1973 to 4.5 percent.

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SUN HOTELS INTERNATIONAL has chosen
MEXICO the only airline offering direct flights
between Paris and Miami

IT 30/1

Stock Prices Fall Slightly On Big Board

Dow Index Drops .69 In Lower Volume

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT).—
New York Stock Exchange prices
began on a winning note today
but backedpedaled gradually in later
trading and closed with a small
loss. Turnover was light.

Investors generally appeared to
be marking time pending Presi-
dent Nixon's State of the Union
message to Congress which is to
be delivered before a nationwide
television audience tomorrow
evening.

Part of the market's initial gain
was attributed to yesterday's
Commerce Department report
that the United States had a
record trade surplus last month,
which pushed the nation's trade
account for the year into the
black for the first time since
1970.

Also, Saudi Arabian Oil Min-
ister Ahmed Zaki Yamani reiter-
ated that King Faisal will try to
persuade Arab states to lower the
export price of crude oil.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-
age was off 0.69 to 852.32, while
other leading indices also showed
small losses. Declines outnum-
bered advances by around 100 is-
sues.

Turnover was 12.85 million
shares, down from 13.41 million
yesterday.

American Motors was the most
active issue on the Big Board, as
it has been in several recent ses-
sions. It fell 5/8 to 12 5/8. The is-
sue gained sharply in previous
sessions on interest in its com-
pact cars and the report that
General Motors was considering
buying engines from American
Motors. Brokers said some in-
vestors took advantage of the ex-
pected surge in the issue to sell
out for profits today.

Colonial Penn Group was also
active, slumping 4 7/8 to 38 5/8.
The company said

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Cash prices for various markets as follows:

(Continued on next page.)

65 SK	271.33	273.17	268.63	270.87	- 0.50	Solvey.....	Plant.....	1,850	(a) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70
						Transfer.....	790	(b) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
						Un.Mn-Inv.....	1,445	(c) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(d) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(e) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(f) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(g) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(h) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(i) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(j) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(k) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(l) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(m) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(n) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(o) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(p) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(q) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(r) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(s) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(t) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(u) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(v) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(w) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(x) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(y) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	
								(z) Europe-Valdet.....	SP140.70	

Standard & Poor's				Frankfurt		Paris	
	High	Low	Close	High	Low	High	Low
42 Industrials	107	106	107	107	106	107	106
50 Autos	41.71	41.65	41.71	41.71	41.65	41.71	41.65
26 Railroads	42.91	42.85	42.85	42.91	42.85	42.91	42.85
53 Utilities	49.17	49.16	49.17	49.17	49.16	49.17	49.16
500 Stocks	96.81	94.97	96.01	96.81	94.97	96.01	94.97
NYSE Index				Frankfurt		Paris	
Composite	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.16
High	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.16
Low	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.01
Close	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.01
High	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.16
Low	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.01
Close	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.01
High	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.16
Low	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.01
Close	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.01
High	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.16
Low	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.01
Close	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.01
High	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.16
Low	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.01
Close	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.01
High	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.16
Low	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.01
Close	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.01
High	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.16
Low	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.01
Close	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.01
High	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.16
Low	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.01
Close	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.01
High	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.16
Low	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.01
Close	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.01
High	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.16
Low	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.01
Close	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.01
High	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.16
Low	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.01
Close	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.01
High	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.16
Low	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.16	51.01	51.16	51.01
Close	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.38	51.01	51.38	51.01
High	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.38	51.16	51.38	51.16
Low	51.16	51					

Transportation	32.00	32.37	32.37	-0.00	97	Gely Aktien					
Transportation	36.27	36.06	36.06	-0.34	51	Hoesch					
Utility	35.28	35.18	35.20	-0.05	305	Air Liquide					
Chemicals	42.00	42.04	42.03	-0.01	146.50	Aluminium					
					304.00	Kombi					

GREYFUS GROUP:

— 10. Greyfus Pung Int'l.

10. Greyfus Pung Int'l.

\$11.62

10. Greyfus Pung Int'l.

\$11.62

10. Greyfus Pung Int'l.

\$11.62

Finforce	04.21	53.78	04.03	T/01					
Karstad									
Kaulhof	187	BSN	1,107		(W)	Dr. Interclinv Fd	\$11.97	(id)	Japan Portfolio
KHD	74	Carrefour	3,125		(W)	Dr. Grish. Com Sh	\$9.08	(id)	Univ. Punc Select
					(W)	Dr Offsh Deb Prem	—	(id)	Universal Fund

Shares	51.30	Citi Charge	462	(17) Europe Obligations.....	LP2.051	(17) Talent Global Fund. ...	\$12.75
Buy	156.30	Citroen.....	60.10	(1d) Eurizon	\$40.25	(17) Tokyo Pac Hldg (Bex-1	\$71.01
Sales	262.50	Cie.Bancaire	462	(1d) Executive Pl. of Canada	\$6.25	(17) Tokyo Pac Hldg (Bex-2	\$71.01
Short							

Jan. 28	258,729	347,794	4,601	Neckermann	75.50	CCF	211	FIJELITY	121	121
Jan. 25	270,101	324,801	5,377	PH	85.00	CGE	440	— (W) Tokyo Yator	122.25	122.25
Jan. 24	265,377	325,936	5,609	RWE new	142	CCF	143	(W) Transatlantic Prod.	124.1	124.1
								— (W) Fidelity Equities...	75.72	75.72

Jan. 23	296,310	330,375	4,895	Schering...	379	Ferodo.....	325.10	- (4) Fidelity Ind'l Fund.....	\$18.09	FINDALL GROUP: + (7) Overseas Fund.....	\$1.79
Jan. 21	293,272	342,839	6,209	Siemens.....	225.50	L'Oréal.....	7.25	- (1) Fidelity Pacific Bd.....	\$21.25		
Jan. 17	290,001	341,451	17,241	Thyssen.....	63.50	Arch Bull.....	68	- (1) Fidelity World Bd.....	\$10.04		

<p> *These totals are included in the sales figures </p>	<p> 126 121.10 </p>	<p> Michelin Most Hann... Volkswagen </p>	<p> 1.240 1.245 1.240 </p>	<p> 1d. Fidelity... 1d. Fidelity... 1d. Fidelity... </p>	<p> 81.05 30.93 31.04 </p>	<p> 171 DO Accumulation... UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND </p>
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Tuesday's		London					
NICKEL.....	118	1W	First Inv Am. Trs.	23.20	101	Auto U.S. ad.	37.10
Paribas.....	182.20	1W1	Pat Inv Int Min Pa-Pd	87.12	101	Born Invest	37.10
PARIS.....	142.20	101	First Nat'l Lst Fund	24.10	101	Convnt-Invest	37.10
					101	Genl R...	37.10

Anglo-Am Co	4.86	(d) First Security Corp. Ed.	\$71.00	(d) Burns & Roe Co.	61.00
Anglo-Am	24.00	(e) Fleming Fund S.A.	20.71	(d) Funn & Swan Sh.	27.00
		(e) Fleming Japan Fund	316.50	(d) Glaxo Inc.	55.00
				(d) Glaxo Inc.	55.00

	NEW HIGHS-10	Bacham Gr.	2.52	Rh. Poir.	142	id. Formula Seltman Fo.	\$P174.33	id. South Air St.	\$P184.69
Am Motors	Grumman Co N Semicon	BICC	1.75	Fonditahs	90.50	id. Formula Seltman Fo.	\$P174.33	id. South Air St.	\$P184.69

Amiel Inc	GI/Res pf A	WashNat pf	Bools	1.91	St Gobaln	160.70	(d) Fund of Nations	57.31	UNION INVESTMENT, WASHIN
Fa/Nat/Sir	MAPCO wt	WinnDix B	Bowater	1.37	Suez	203.50	(d) Fund of N Y (ex-div)	51.15	(d) Atlantic
Florida Sil			Brit Am Tob	2.48	(e) Int'l	1.005	(w) Future Australia Is Fd	44.40	ONIGS

	NEW LOWS-13				G.I. INTERNATIONAL LIMITED				
CapCit Com	Justice Mfg	Servomat	Brit Crvp..	0.38	Thomson....	228.90	(W) Berry Pac. Fo L.C.,	Berm \$20.43	
Capit. Bann.	Lodan Mfg.	Cop-Mat Int'l	Brit Pat.....	5.79	Uslper	117.50	(W) G I Dollar Bond	Income \$5.40	
			Rt MC.....	0.17%					

Cash Fin	Comm Wng	Business Inv	Surrender	4.86	Zurich	(W) Chumchian Ch Pa Int'l	\$2.09	- (W) Unsolicited I.	
Comsat	PSEG 4.08pf	Unilever NV	Summah.....	4.86		(W) Haussmann Holdings NV	\$2.140	(W) United Cap Inc Fd	\$2.28
EDS	Rellan Grp	Waste Mgmt	C. Jarry Sch	0.51		(W) Medco Inc		(W) U.S. Trust Corp	\$14.75

GAM MIB	1.74	1.910	111	111	111
Courtaulds..	0.94	1.185	112	112	112
Daggafont..	0.08	N.A.	113	113	113
2.67					

MORO VISITS AGH DRABI CAIRO, Jan. 29 (UPI).— Italian		1.36 1.32 1.30 1.28 1.26 1.24 1.22 1.20 1.18 1.16 1.14 1.12 1.10 1.08 1.06 1.04 1.02 1.00 0.98 0.96 0.94 0.92 0.90 0.88 0.86 0.84 0.82 0.80 0.78 0.76 0.74 0.72 0.70 0.68 0.66 0.64 0.62 0.60 0.58 0.56 0.54 0.52 0.50 0.48 0.46 0.44 0.42 0.40 0.38 0.36 0.34 0.32 0.30 0.28 0.26 0.24 0.22 0.20 0.18 0.16 0.14 0.12 0.10 0.08 0.06 0.04 0.02 0.00	1.36 1.32 1.30 1.28 1.26 1.24 1.22 1.20 1.18 1.16 1.14 1.12 1.10 1.08 1.06 1.04 1.02 1.00 0.98 0.96 0.94 0.92 0.90 0.88 0.86 0.84 0.82 0.80 0.78 0.76 0.74 0.72 0.70 0.68 0.66 0.64 0.62 0.60 0.58 0.56 0.54 0.52 0.50 0.48 0.46 0.44 0.42 0.40 0.38 0.36 0.34 0.32 0.30 0.28 0.26 0.24 0.22 0.20 0.18 0.16 0.14 0.12 0.10 0.08 0.06 0.04 0.02 0.00	1.36 1.32 1.30 1.28 1.26 1.24 1.22 1.20 1.18 1.16 1.14 1.12 1.10 1.08 1.06 1.04 1.02 1.00 0.98 0.96 0.94 0.92 0.90 0.88 0.86 0.84 0.82 0.80 0.78 0.76 0.74 0.72 0.70 0.68 0.66 0.64 0.62 0.60 0.58 0.56 0.54 0.52 0.50 0.48 0.46 0.44 0.42 0.40 0.38 0.36 0.34 0.32 0.30 0.28 0.26 0.24 0.22 0.20 0.18 0.16 0.14 0.12 0.10 0.08 0.06 0.04 0.02 0.00	1.36 1.32 1.30 1.28 1.26 1.24 1.22 1.20 1.18 1.16 1.14 1.12 1.10 1.08 1.06 1.04 1.02 1.00 0.98 0.96 0.94 0.92 0.90 0.88 0.86 0.84 0.82 0.80 0.78 0.76 0.74 0.72 0.70 0.68 0.66 0.64 0.62 0.60 0.58 0.56 0.54 0.52 0.50 0.48 0.46 0.44 0.42 0.40 0.38 0.36 0.34 0.32 0.30 0.28 0.26 0.24 0.22 0.20 0.18 0.16 0.14 0.12 0.10 0.08 0.06 0.04 0.02 0.00	1.36 1.32 1.30 1.28 1.26 1.24 1.22 1.20 1.18 1.16 1.14 1.12 1.10 1.08 1.06 1.04 1.02 1.00 0.98 0.96 0.94 0.92 0.90 0.88 0.86 0.84 0.82 0.80 0.78 0.76 0.74 0.72 0.70 0.68 0.66 0.64 0.62 0.60 0.58 0.56 0.54 0.52 0.50 0.48 0.46 0.44 0.42 0.40 0.38 0.36 0.34 0.32 0.30 0.28 0.26 0.24 0.22 0.20 0.18 0.16 0.14 0.12 0.10 0.08 0.06 0.04 0.02 0.00	1.36 1.32 1.30 1.28 1.26 1.24 1.22 1.20 1.18 1.16 1.14 1.12 1.10 1.08 1.06 1.04 1.02 1.00 0.98 0.96 0.94 0.92 0.90 0.88 0.86 0.84 0.82 0.80 0.78 0.76 0.74 0.72 0.70 0.68 0.66 0.64 0.62 0.60 0.58 0.56 0.54 0.52 0.50 0.48 0.46 0.44 0.42 0.40 0.38 0.36 0.34 0.32 0.30 0.28 0.26 0.24 0.22 0.20 0.18 0.16 0.14 0.12 0.10 0.08 0.06 0.04 0.02 0.00	1.36 1.32 1.30 1.28 1.26 1.24 1.22 1.20 1.18 1.16 1.14 1.12 1.10 1.08 1.06 1.04 1.02 1.00 0.98 0.96 0.94 0.92 0.90 0.88 0.86 0.84 0.82 0.80 0.78 0.76 0.74 0.72 0.70 0.68 0.66 0.64 0.62
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Foreign Minister Aldo Moro arrived in Abu Dhabi from Egypt to	Quotas..... 0.41	Netting..... 3.780	(d) Interitalia.....	Live 9.115	(w) World's War Rom Int.....
	MunInd..... 1.73	Sender..... N.A.	(w) Intnl Market Fund.....	\$ 62.51	UN - Eastern Mark.....
	FreeGed... 16.50	Stk & Sukse..... 3.400	(w) Int'l Income Fund.....	\$ 2.20	U.S. - U.S. A.....

day for talks with government	GEC.....	1.26	Int'l Invest Network	\$10.41
leaders. Mr. Moro is on a one-	GKN.....	1.67	Int'l Power & Light Co. Ltd.	Can. \$1.39
			Invest. Atlantic	\$60.00
			U.S. Subsea	1.790

Week Middle East tour.

1254-1255

فقد من الكمال

1254-1255

...the fact that the ...

[illegible]

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DOLLAR TRANSFER SYSTEM
THAT'S SO ERROR-FREE
IT'S INHUMAN.**

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-973-74- Stocks and				S/S	Net	-973-74- Stocks and				S/S	Net			
High	Low	Div	In %	P/E	63s. High Low Last	CHBE	High	Low	Div	In %	P/E	63s. High Low Last	CHBE	
2	11	10	10	10	10	10	2	11	10	10	10	10	10	10

(Continued on next page.)

5. *Staphylococcus aureus* *S. aureus* is a Gram-positive, spherical bacterium that is commonly found on the skin and in the nasal cavity of humans. It is a facultative anaerobe and can grow in a wide range of environments. *S. aureus* is a major cause of skin infections, such as abscesses, boils, and impetigo. It can also cause more serious infections, such as pneumonia, sepsis, and endocarditis. *S. aureus* is known for its ability to form biofilms, which are communities of bacteria that are attached to a surface and can resist treatment with antibiotics.

	High	Low	Last
400 Matings	2 25	37	37

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL
(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)

Due March 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1974, \$3,500,000 principal amount of its 7 1/2 Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

DEEMPTION

DEEMPTION

Bonds so selected for redemption will become and be due and payable in United States dollars on March 1, 1974, at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. Bonds should be presented for redemption together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. If moneys for the redemption of all the Bonds to be redeemed are available at the office of Dillon, Read & Co. at the redemption date, interest thereon will cease to accrue from and after such date.

At the option of the respective holders of bearer Bonds selected for redemption, the principal amount thereof and interest thereon may be collected upon presentation at the offices of the following Co-Paying Agents: in Luxembourg-Ville, Grand Duché of Luxembourg at the principal office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg S.A., or in Milan, Italy at the principal branch of Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A., or in London, United Kingdom at the principal office of S.G. Warburg & Co. Limited, or in Frankfurt, F.R.G. at the principal office of Deutsche Bank A.G. Additionally, insurance companies doing business in the Republic of Italy may present for redemption Bonds registered as to principal, which they own, at the principal branch of the Co-Paying Agent in Milan, Italy.

DILLON, READ & CO.
Principal Office, New York

- 2 -

کتابخانه العامة

مركز من الأهل

Company Reports

International Bonds Traded in Europe

K									
20%	11	Ranch	Ex	78	11	18%	17½	17½—1	
54%	23%	Ranch	Can	53	180	55½	53	55½+1½	

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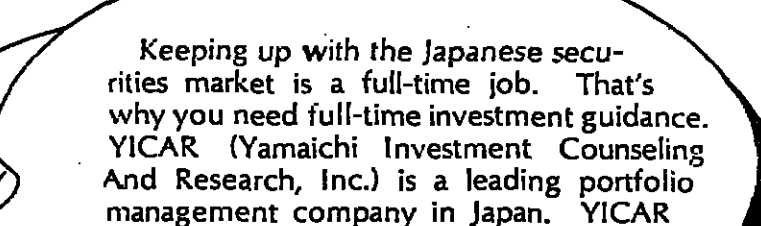
Pan Am Requests U.S. Subsidies To Aid Airlines

SEEKING FINANCIALLY STRONG AND ACTIVE PARTNERS for development of diverse vacation villages. Possibilities of land purchase and participation in construction financing and marketing. Building permits for all projects. 6 kilometers beach. Land from DM 10 per square meter. Land purchase options from DM 1 per square meter.

Forward Contract Exchange Co. Ltd.				
Jan. 30, 1974	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.
Close	74	74	74	74

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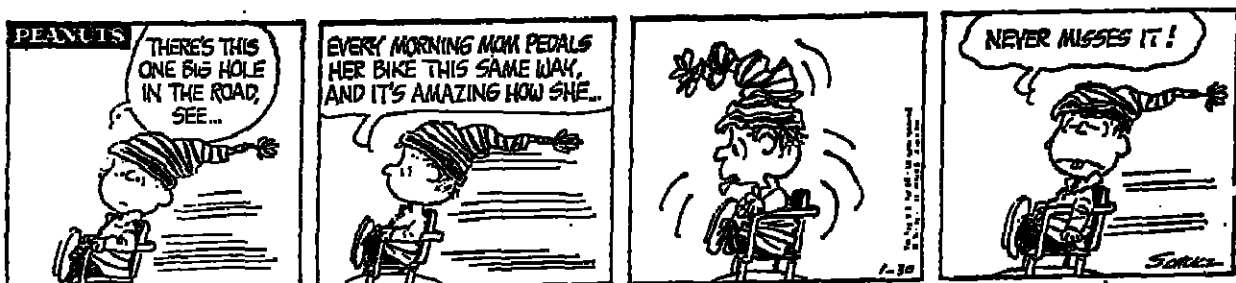
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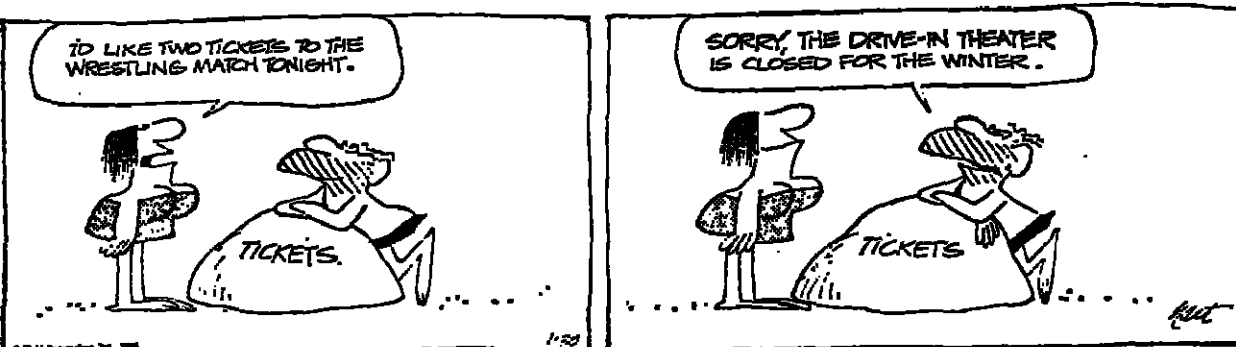
10-10-68

more in the Herald Tribune.

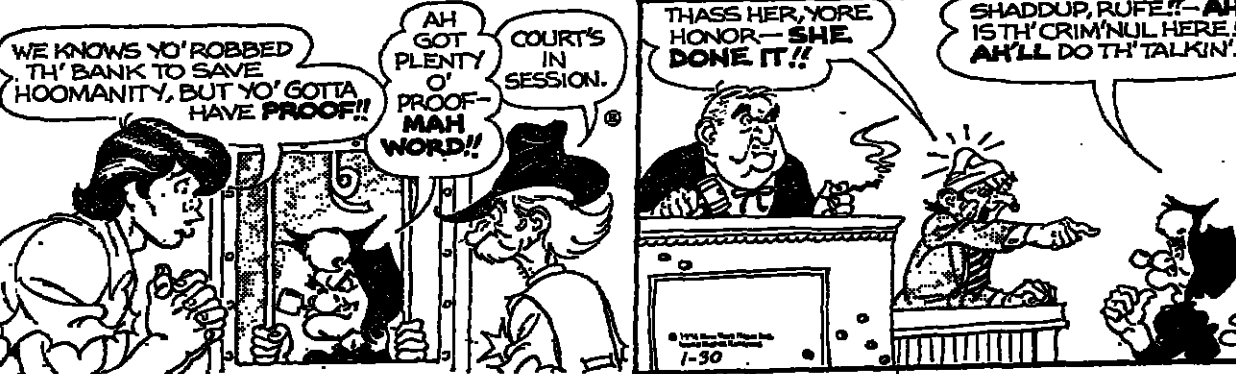
PEANUTS



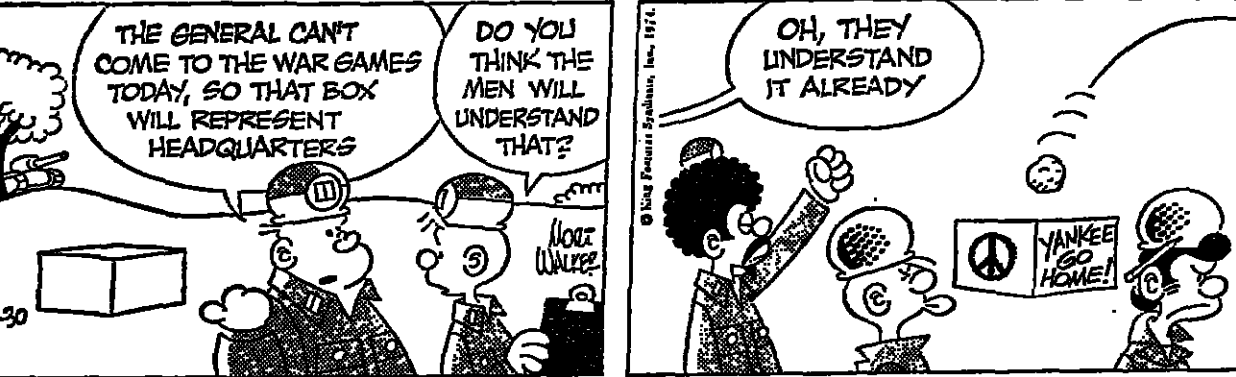
B. C.



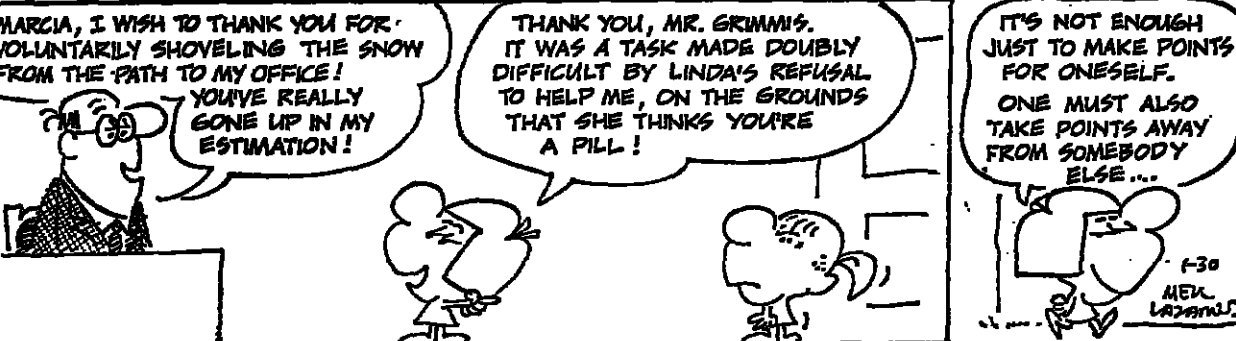
L. I. L. ABNER



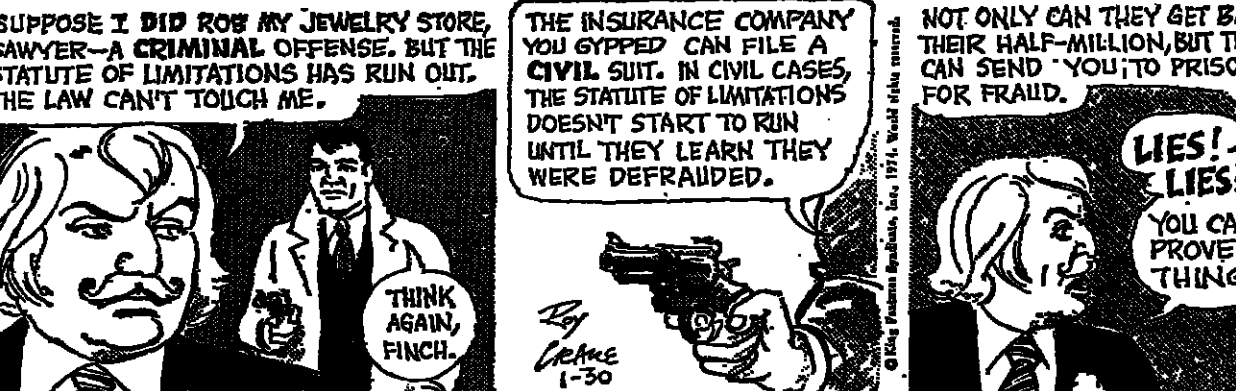
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



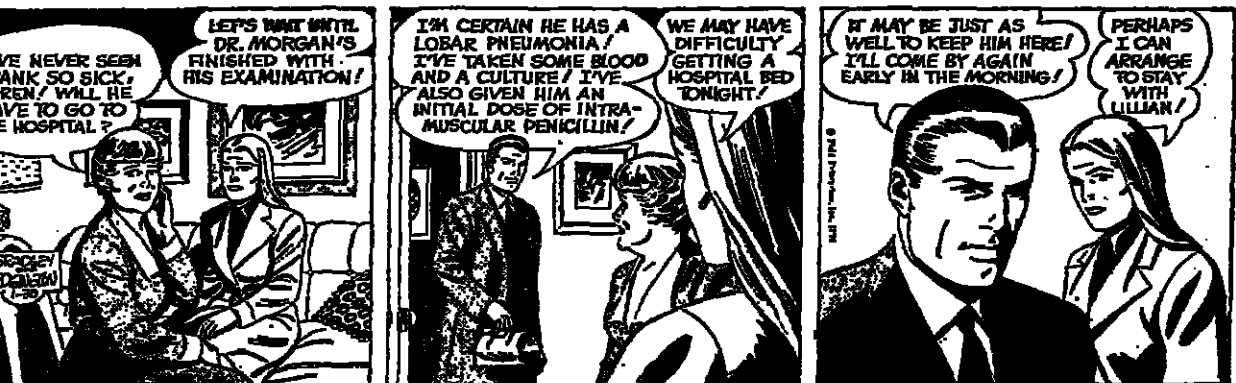
BUZZ SAWYER



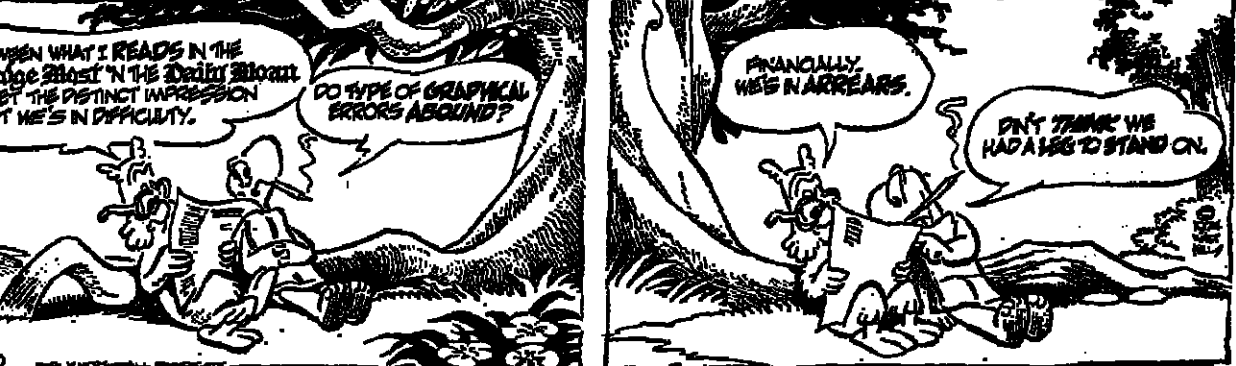
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The winning line of play in the diagramed deal is not obvious, and provides a good test for students.

Most players with the South hand would respond two hearts to one spade. However South took one no-trump and following with two hearts. Game was still reached when North invited it by bidding three hearts.

The bidding suggested the possibility of diamond ruffs in the dummy, so West led the ace and another trump. South could count nine tricks, but the 10th was not guaranteed. There was an obvious danger of losing two diamonds and a club in addition to the heart ace.

There was no point in attempting to establish the fifth spade in the dummy—such a maneuver would help only if the

club jack was an entry, in which case the contract would be easy to make anyway. The question was to find a play that would offer some chance if East held the club queen and West the diamond ace.

South saw a safety-play chance and took it. He overtook the second round of trump with his king and drew the last trump. Then he played the ace and king of clubs, rejecting the finesse. If West held the club queen, the contract was still safe, for a third club lead would establish the jack and provide for two diamond discards.

South's play was rewarded when the queen dropped doubleton from East. He cashed two spade winners, discarding a diamond and a club. When this led to the king. When this led to the ace, he claimed 10 tricks. After the fall of the club queen there was actually a double-dummy way to make an overtrick: cash the spade winners, ruff a spade and lead the remaining trumps. To keep the club guard, West would have to bare the diamond ace, and South would lead his remaining low diamond.

NORTH (D)			
♠	A K 7 6 3		
♥	Q J		
♦	S 5		
♣	A J 7 2		
WEST			
♠	Q 4 2		
♥	A 7		
♦	A J 7 4		
♣	10 8 4 3		

SOUTH			
♠	5		
♥	K 10 9 6 4 3		
♦	K 6 5		
♣			

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:			
North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	2 ♥	Pass
3 ♥	Pass	4 ♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart ace.

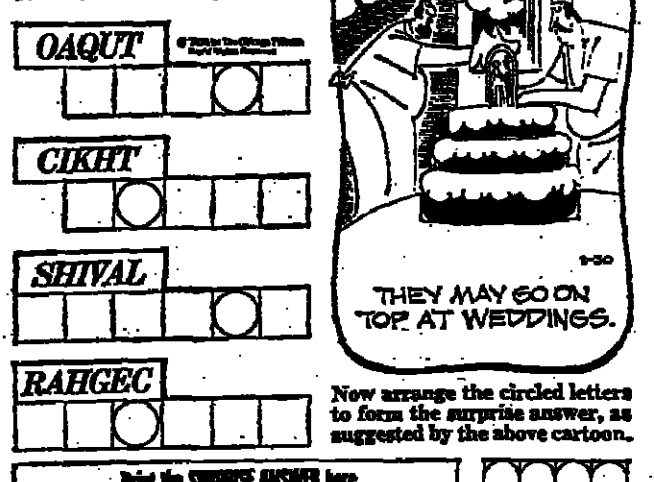
Solution to Previous Puzzle			
HALLO	SPLAT	SIDEB	
UNKID	CTIKNO	APISH	
YUOUD	IVICACIO	WIT	
STIDESTER	WEARTING		
MARTIS	ADMITTE		
ANAKITTE	BAIDIS		
HEIR	MOAN	TEJUNE	
ASTIKW	ABID	THIVIS	
BAITIE	TEND	SUN	
ALLIES	EDGARIS		
THIGRIS	MAIDAN		
STIDESTER	WEARTING		
ALBROMA	THIGRIS		
ILINE	ABISRE	NOON	
NAIES	STIART	AREA	

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _____ (Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumble: GLOVE DITTO CANDID HITHER
Answer: What the shiny blond was—LIGHT-HEADED

BOOKS

THE CASE WORKER

By George Konrad. Translated from Hungarian. A. Helen and Kurt Wolff Book. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 173 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Irving Howe

BENEATH the lowest rung of society live the speechless. They are the broken and deranged, the violent and the humped, all those helpless people who have signed a separate peace with reality and now choose not to confront regulations, skills, responsibilities. The hierarchy of class crushes them, but they do not form part of it. They are the waste of modern life, and they are kept going, and kept down, by agents of the state whom we call social workers. Modern literature has noticed them not as "cases" but as creatures. They appear as tragic buffoons in Dostoevsky, rasping comic voices in Céline, grotesques in Nathaniel West's "Miss Lonelyhearts" and even, in the best of Sebald's "Last Days in Brooklyn." But never, to my knowledge, have they been evoked with such intimate authority and grating clarity as in "The Case Worker," a brilliant first novel by a new writer from Hungary. With this one book George Konrad, himself a social worker in Budapest, strides to the forefront of contemporary European literature.

Because it is an original book, one grasps at straws of comparison in order to stake out its originality. The claustrophobic atmosphere of unfeeling bureaucracy and torpid streets—a faint echo of Kafka? The bizarre galleries of the deformed—perhaps like Grass? A flash on upon physical detail stamps of life in the doesn't it remind one of Smollett? Such comparisons come to mind only to be dismissed: Konrad speaks in his own voice.

He speaks as a case worker, a fairly decent and competent bureaucrat whose job it is to record the pleas, the lies, the revelations of his "clients" and then send them to some home, or to another office, or to the street. A humane man, he is also a policeman regulating "the traffic of suffering." Who can cope with the battalions of misfits, the regiments of victims? "My interrogations make me think of a surgeon who sews up his incision without removing the tumor." Something lies imbedded in the nature of things that is radically terrible, not so much evil in purpose or end, as gratuitously malformed. The case worker does his job in Communist Budapest, but except for the absence of drugs, it seems very much like capitalist Manhattan.

The narrator makes no sensations and places no blame. He speaks in a rhetoric of dispassionate grief. He is not indignant; who can imagine these shattered "clients" being stirred to revolt? He is not sentimental; who can suppose them to be models of innocence or morally admirable? They stink, they cheat, they lie—quite like successful people. Thrust into the endless web of their troubles, the case worker is shaken, implicated, drawn to their fumbling, stunned by their need. He must record everything, because he is "a burden bearer without illusions, specifically of the complaining type."

But it offers rather little of such traditional novelistic material as story and characterization. It has a plot of sorts, with the narrator becoming involved with an illot 6-year-old child whose parents have killed themselves. The case worker abandons his job and family, moves into a moldy room with the child, cleans it, feeds it, plays with it. "This child," barely able to communicate its desires and reaching at crime, "has become my fate." What is the case worker searching for? Not solidarity with the oppressed, nor any response that can be socially defined. He has been acted by a kind of metaphysical vision, a persuasion of interchangeability among men. "I search for my fellow man, always certain that the chosen one, my brother, is the one who happens to be coming toward me."

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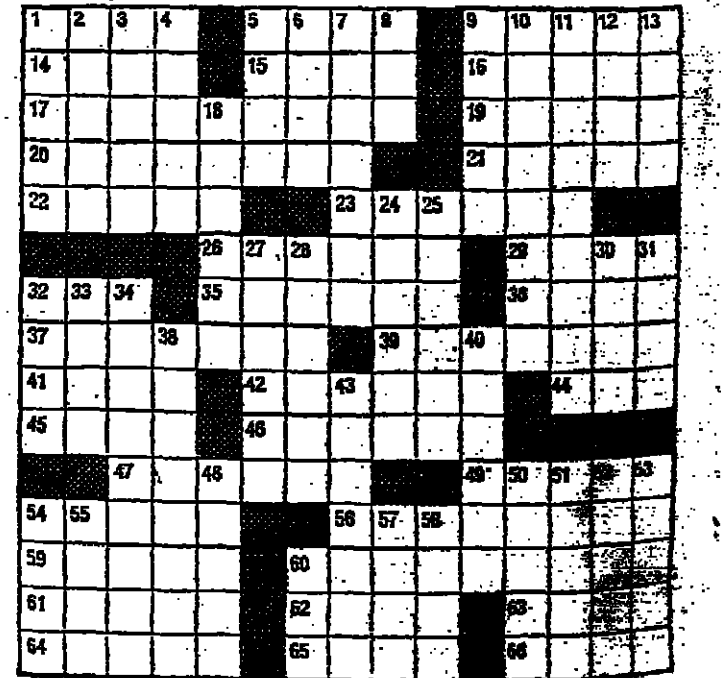
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CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS					
1	Declines	46	Ida Tarbell targets	11	Experience
5	Foot: Prefix	47	Save	12	Garment insert
9	British barleys	48	Neighbor of Luzon	13	"Doll's House"
14	Lead sound	54	Mottled	18	Warywart
15	Word of assent	56	Avoid	24	Town officers
16	— and his money—	59	Immitation	25	Box-score entry
17	Not in conformity	59	Loosened	27	Missouri tributary
19	Prefix for mural	60	Outwit	28	Versifiers: Var.
20	Be the cause of	61	— de cacao	30	Importune
21	After a skirt	62	Islamic names	31	Strays
22	Sea birds	63	Eye layer	32	Literary works
23	Businessman	64	Pueblo people	33	String: It
26	Wingdings	65	Happy feeling	34	Be Classified as
29	Info	66	Lacking: Suffix	35	Stall
32	Wrong		DOWN	40	Gamal Abdel
33	Skips over	1	School: Fr.	43	Author Bertrand
36	Gore Vidal subject	2	More unhappy	46	Mineral deposits
37	Plan	3	Philippine island group	48	Tangled
39	Cruet contents	4	China from England	51	Word for a decade
41	Fitzgerald	5	Insect antenna	52	Rashes
42	Saint and mystic of Spain	6	Neglect	53	As — a beet
44	Newman Gardner et al.	7	Indicated	54	Shakespearean spirits
45	Arias	8	At — (agreed)	55	Concerning
		9	Puppeteer Bill	57	End in — (be even)
		10	Reluctant assent	58	Amphora
				60	Funny line



مكتبة الجاهل

